THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The President's Message.

Opinions of the Press.

Prophecy of the War.

Secret History of the Empire.

The Joint High Commission.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PRESIDENT AND SAN DOMINGO.

New York Press Opinions.

The *Tribune* says:—

These explanations were not demanded; even the persistent efforts to misrepresent the personal motives influencing the President and his agents in the negotiation did not render explanation necessary. And yet the message will be heartily welcomed as showing how trivial were the foundations for reports and accusations which unquestionably affected for a brief time—now happily ended, we trust—the morale and efficiency of the Republican party. The message is a plain tale which will put to rest many malicious stories.

The *World* remarks:—

The message is the most extraordinary document ever signed by an American President. The apologetic tone which runs through the whole of it, and the spiteful flings and innuendoes at Senators Sumner and Schurz, show how deeply the President is wounded by their exposures. But he acts an undignified part in taking off the bandages and exposing his festering wounds to the public gaze. But preposterous and undignified as is his method of doing it, General Grant abandons his pet project, and promises not to advocate it any further. So this vaunted project of annexing Santo Domingo ends in the triumph of Sumner and the undignified retreat of General Grant.

The *Sun* has the following:—

In his message President Grant fulfils the promise forced out of him by the danger of defeat in Connecticut. He sends in the report of the San Domingo Commissioners without attempting any argument in favor of annexation, and without asking that it should now be carried through. So far as we can recollect, this is the first time that General Grant has turned and retreated since he resigned from the army in California in 1854, to avoid a worse conclusion. It must have been hard for him to yield to the will of the people, and let San Domingo slide.

The *Standard* says:—

The tone of the President's message is frank, simple and impartial. It has that dignity which cannot fail to characterize conscious integrity of purpose. The judgment of the President has been ratified by the investigation of the commission. He has been actuated by no other consideration than that of advancing the general good by methods to be approved by the people themselves.

The *Times* remarks:—

If the calumnies circulated with so much virulence have ever changed the belief of any honest citizen in the purity of motive and integrity of conduct on the part of the President, the terms of this message must re-establish it. If the President has been more inflexible in this matter than was strictly politic, he finds an apology which every high-principled man will appreciate in the bitterness and unfairness with which his motives have been misrepresented. A man of strong will and conscious rectitude does not bend readily to diplomatic shifts and expedients. Accustomed to a straight and vigorous advance in what he conceives to be the line of duty, he may even underrate the importance of deterring circumstances, and of claims that are really more comprehensive than the special question at issue. If the President has fallen into any such mistake, he is chargeable with it no longer. He may safely despise the calumnies of the slanderers in the press to whom he refused office, and who follow him with every species of pitiful malice.

The *Herald* says:—The message with which President Grant accompanies this report is the most important document of the batch. It is, in a few words, a manly, soldier-like review of his action in the Santo Domingo matter, a plain straightforward history of his efforts to annex the island, and a firm disavowal of any intention to enforce his policy in the matter against the will of the people.

THE PROPHECY OF THE WAR.

Secret Documents of the Second Empire.

The collection of the secret documents of the Second Empire, found in the Tuileries and ministries in Paris after the flight of the Empress Eugenie, in the early part of September last, have been partly published. The translation of these important and interesting documents has been entrusted to Mr. T. Curry, of *Galignani*, and they are contained in an octavo volume of two hundred pages. To a certain extent the issue of this volume has been anticipated by the copious extracts from the documents published in the newspapers towards the close of the last year; but it is only now, when we have the whole correspondence before us, that we can form a proper conception of the events to which they refer, having regard to their natural sequence. They throw a strong—and, in some instances, a new—light upon the history of the period to which they relate. For instance, we find that the war between Prussia and France was clearly foreseen years ago. General Ducrot, writing from Strasburg to General Trochu so far back as December, 1856, said:—

"Whilst we are long and pompously deliberating on the measures necessary to constitute an army, Prussia is quietly meditating a formidable invasion of our territory. She will be prepared to put into line 600,000 men and 1200 pieces of artillery, whilst we have not yet dreamt of organizing the battalions indispensable to place 360,000 men and 600 pieces before the enemy. At the other side of the Rhine there is not a single German who does not believe that war will be declared ere long. The most pacific, who, by their family relations or by their interests, are more French in their sympathies, consider the struggle as inevitable, and are totally at a loss to account for our inaction. As it is necessary to seek a cause for everything, they assert that our Emperor has fallen into his second infancy. To those who are not blind it is perfectly evident that war will break out on an early day. With our stupid vanity, our foolish presumption, we fancy that we shall be permitted to choose the day and the hour, *i. e.*, after the universal exhibition, for the achievement of our organization and our armament. Truly, I am of your opinion, and I begin to think that our Government is demented; but if Jupiter is determined to destroy it, let us not forget the destinies of our country, and that the fate of all is bound to these destinies; and that since we are not yet smitten by this fatal insanity, let us make every effort to arrest this fearful decline, which is conducting us straight to precipices."

How strange it seems that the two men who thus corresponded together upwards of four years ago, and clearly foresaw what a gigantic danger threatened France, should have been entrusted with the defense of Paris when the city was besieged by the German legions! The Emperor, by some extraordinary infatuation, never seems to have fully comprehended the situation; whilst he suffered himself to be deluded by the belief that the resources of France were sufficient to meet any emergency.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Its Labors Nearly Completed.

A Washington despatch to the *Tribune* says:—

It is stated to-night, on well-informed authority, that the labors of the Joint High Commission will be finished in a fortnight from the present time, and that the treaty, which will be the basis of settlement of all points of difference between the two countries, will be ready to submit to the Senate at that time. It is not improbable that the Senate will be in session two weeks hence, and that the treaty will be considered before the adjournment. General Schenck has lately expressed the opinion that the work of the commission will be finished in time for him to sail for England before the 1st of May.

LOTTERY THE WORST POLICY.

The "Co-operative Merchants and Manufacturers" Broken on the Wheel of Fortune.

A promising scheme to its projectors was the "Merchants' and Manufacturers' Co-operative distribution of $250,000," as it was expressed upon their bills. They hired a large hall at No. 596 Broadway, and there displayed in most tempting array the prizes, 1000 in number, consisting of a capital prize of $25,000 in cash, and diamonds, watches, silverware, pianos, and such things *ad infinitum*.

The purchaser of a ticket for $1 was entitled to admission to a grand concert at Steinway Hall and to a chance in the lottery, by which he might obtain any of the articles enumerated—and then again he mightn't. The tickets, it was stated, were limited to 300,000. Immediately on purchasing one you could proceed to the basement and draw from the wheel for yourself.

Capt. Walsh, of the Fourteenth precinct, visited No. 596 Broadway and purchased a ticket. He then went down stairs into the basement where the "prizes" were being drawn. The "lucky wheel" was a cylinder about fifteen feet long by two feet in diameter, and turned by a crank. Five holes enabled the operators to draw the tickets, which were simple pieces of light-brown card, about one inch square. One of the operators drew for the Captain and obtained a blank. Captain Walsh then stood for a short time and saw thirty-nine others drawn from the wheel, all proving to be blanks.

Meanwhile the clerks above were selling tickets very rapidly, and it is supposed that $10,000 worth has been sold in two days. Captain Walsh then thought the affair was not being conducted fairly, and, calling in his officers, he stopped the drawing and placed his men in charge of the wheel.

The police then took possession of the establishment and its contents, and proceeded to empty the "lucky wheel," from the inside of which they took three flour-barrels full of tickets, all blanks.

Among the arrangements made by the operators for working this little scheme was the placing of two men by the barrier by which the drawers of the blanks took their departure, and when the unlucky ones passed by they would offer to sell them fresh tickets for $1 each, to "try their luck again." Some purchased fresh tickets, and, passing by the foot of the stairs, went again in front of the lucky wheel only to draw again other blanks.

The stores in which the lottery was being drawn were fitted up with a number of tempting articles, all of which were to have been drawn as prizes; but as the tickets in the wheel proved to be all blanks, there is doubt but that the prizes would never have been drawn.—*N. Y. Times.*

A WEDDING SENSATION.

Does Incarceration in the Penitentiary Imply Divorce?—The Mistake of a Pretty Lady who Thought So.

The last sensation, says the Louisville *Journal* of the 4th instant, is over a matrimonial mishap which occurred not long since. The case is that of a lady who, laboring under the mistaken idea that a husband incarcerated in the State prison at Frankfort amounted to a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, without any intervention of a decree from a court having jurisdiction to grant divorces, gave herself in wedlock to a gay old widower of seventy-three summers. The consequence was that only a few days of matrimonial bliss were allowed them, when the stern, inexorable law stepped in and declared them twain, notwithstanding the man of God had pronounced them bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh. They twained accordingly, and executive clemency has already been brought into requisition to relieve the lady from any prosecution for bigamy. The couple are now quietly resting on their oars, waiting for the next term of the Chancery Court to come, when a divorce will be obtained from the "old love," who is still in prison, and another wedding gone through with as to the "new." The bridegroom has already given substantial evidence of his affection for the lady. On the day of their first wedding he deeded her two hundred acres of land and made her a present of three thousand dollars in money. Afterward he was so well pleased with his choice that he increased the land gift to five hundred acres and the money to five thousand dollars. Should the lady, to further test the affection of her lover, make a demand of a few more thousands on the day of their second wedding, it would add another interesting feature to the case.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA, PA.

Severe Loss of Property.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of last evening says:—

Between eight and nine o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from the rear of a large barn on the milk-farm of Joshua Sourbeer, about one mile from the centre of Columbia, and the men being away from home, before the building could be reached, it was all in a blaze. By the heroic efforts of two girls most of the stock, consisting of fifteen head of horned cattle and one horse, were saved, although in the burning building two calves and one pig were burned. The young ladies also saved two carriages. The barn contained twelve tons of hay, two tons of shorts, a threshing machine, winnower and wind-mill, besides many improved farming implements—the accumulation of years of severe toil. All was lost. A corn-crib standing near also burnt to the ground. The loss will amount to about $7000, with only $2000 insurance, in the Lycoming Mutual. It falls heavily upon a worthy man, and he has the sympathy of the entire community. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from brush on the hill, set on fire by a passing locomotive. The Columbia engines promptly left their houses, but owing to the fact that the buildings were upon the summit of a steep hill, and as the engines had no horses they were unable to get into action. This is the most disastrous fire that has occurred in Columbia for some time.

WESTERN SPORTS.

Hunting Antelopes with a Steamboat—An Exciting Chase on the Missouri River.

The following extraordinary narrative is taken from a recent number of the Sioux City *Journal*:—

One of the most laughable as well as one of the most exciting hunts that ever occurred on the Missouri river was witnessed by those on board the steamer Peninah, on her last trip up the river, while on her way to Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, loaded with United States troops. When within fifty miles of Fort Rice

A HERD OF ANTELOPE

was discovered quietly feeding on the bank of the river, and within one hundred yards of the boat as she rounded a bend. Captain Brady was the first to discover them from his position in the pilot-house, and called for Mr. Hampton, clerk of the boat, to take a shot, as did three or four soldiers who were on deck at the time, and all fired together.

The remainder of the men being down below and not aware of what was going on, were startled when the shots were fired. In an instant all was confusion on board.

A SCENE THAT BAFFLES DESCRIPTION.

All hands were armed and popping away. Away went antelopes, taking a backward track along the beach. Bang! bang! went the muskets. Ding! ding! went the engine's bell, calling on the engineer to back with all speed, so as to keep within musket shot.

The antelopes commenced falling!

"Man the yawl," shouts the Captain, "and pick up the dead." Away goes the yawl, and several are

THE REWARD OF THEIR LABORS,

The yawl returns to the boat, and the hunt is ended, all congratulating themselves upon its successful termination. The most singular part of the fun lies in the fact that there were but seven antelopes killed, and as each man and the chambermaid claim to have killed from three to four each, mathematics were of no use in deciding the figures.

With a whistle of victory the boat is headed up stream, and here ended the greatest of all modern achievements—hunting antelopes with a steamboat.

SECOND EDITION

The Paris Rebellion.

Proclamation of the Commune.

M. Thiers to the Prefects.

The Government Equal to the Crisis

Rebels Proscribing One Another.

Continued Fighting near Paris

Advices from the Pacific.

The Crittenden Murder Trial.

FROM EUROPE.

Continued Fighting near Paris.

VERSAILLES, April 5.—The insurgents still hold Forts d'Issy and Vanvres, and keep up a resolute fire upon the position held by the Government troops at Chatillon.

An Attack was Made by the Insurgents

last night on the bridge of Sevres, but was repulsed by a detachment of the Versailles army.

Disturbances are Reported

to have occurred at Limoges.

Proclamation by the Commune.

PARIS, April 5.—A proclamation issued to-day by the Commune announces that

Retaliatory Measures

will be adopted as regards prisoners.

Newspapers Suppressed.

The *Soir*, *Liberte*, and *Nationale* newspapers have been suppressed.

The Artillery Duel

between the Federalists and Assemblyists continues insignificant.

Skirmishes

have occurred, and an attack is expected to-night. A monster

Conciliatory Meeting

will be held to-morrow.

The *Avenir National* says no understanding has yet been come to between the Paris deputies.

It is reported that an

Infantry Engagement

occurred at Chatillon, but the result is unknown. The centre of action is removed to Fort Montrouge, and the left of the Federalists is at Hautes Bruyeres.

The Price of Provisions

is rising in Paris.

VERSAILLES, April 6.—President Thiers has issued a circular to the prefects, stating that the

Government Troops have Entered Marseilles,

where they took 500 prisoners. The insurgent committee at once fled the city, and warrants were issued for their arrest which are valid throughout France. Tranquillity prevails generally in the country, allowing reinforcements to be sent for the suppression of the insurrection in Algeria.

M. Thiers, in Another Circular,

says slight disturbances have occurred at Limoges, in which the Communist assassainated a colonel in command of Government forces. The revolt was soon suppressed. The Government, says M. Thiers, desiring by the effusion of some blood to convince the insurgents that it is in earnest,

Forts d'Issy and Vanvres

are to be attacked, and will fall. The insurgents are alarmed and are proscribing one another.

Wholesale Levy of Troops.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Times'* special despatch from Paris says a levy has been ordered, to consist of all men between the ages of 17 and 35.

Churches Pillaged.

The churches of the Madeleine and Assumption have been pillaged by a mob.

France all Loyal but Paris.

VERSAILLES, April 6.—With the exception of Paris all the towns rally to the support of the Gavernment.

Manifesto of the Paris Deputies.

LONDON, April 6.—The Deputies of Paris have agreed in principle, and will draw up a manifesto to the people of France, demanding the maintenance of the Republic, and claiming for the municipal body of Paris the right of deciding all questions relative to the organization of the city particularly as regards the instruction, finances, and public worship; and that, as a basis of conciliation, the position of the National Guard as the guard of Paris must be recognized.

The Assemblyists

occupy all the roads to Versailles. It is considered probable that the whole column of General Bergerot are prisoners. 500 women and children accompany the Federalist troops.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, April 6.—A large French war ship is ashore on the Goodwin Sands, supposed to be full of troops. Assistance has been sent her.

The Louise Gibson, from Liverpool bound to Boston, has been sunk by a collision with the ship Great Western, from Liverpool for New York. One man was drowned. The Great Western returned to Liverpool for repairs.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 6—11:30 A. M.—Saturday will probably be kept as a holiday.

Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. American securities quiet; U. S. bonds of 1862, 92½; of 1865, old, 92¼; of 1867, 91⅝; ten-forties, 89⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—11:30 A. M.—Saturday and Monday the Cotton market will be closed on account of the Easter holidays.

Cotton opened dull and unchanged; uplands, 7⅜@7¾d.; Orleans, 7⅜@7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. To-morrow being a holiday the weekly cotton statement is given to-day. Sales of the week, five days, have been 51,000 bales, including for export 18000 and on speculation 2000 bales. The stock in port is 751,000 bales, including American 417,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 66,000 bales; American, 46,000 bales. Actual export, 25,000 bales.

LONDON, April 6.—Tallow, 43s 3d.@43s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 6—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92¾@93. American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—1:30 P. M.—California wheat, 12s 2d.; red winter, 11s. 8d. Corn, 34s. for new. Beef, 110s.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—2 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; uplands, 7⅜@7¾d.; Orleans, 7⅜@7¾d. Sales today 10,000 bales, including 12,000 for export and speculation. Stock of cotton afloat 556,000 bales, including of American 370,000.

FROM CUBA.

Defeat of Cabral.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A despatch from Havana gives details of the defeat of Cabral near Azua. His friends claim that only his vanguard was engaged, but it is generally believed that Baez' forces had the advantage in all encounters.

Details of the Defeat of Cabral by Baez.

HAVANA, April 5.—A severe battle was fought near AZUA, St. Domingo, on the 7th of March, between the forces of Cabral and Valentin Baez. The opposing armies consisted of about ten generals and four hundred troops on each side. General Timothy Organs marched from the line of Neyba and attacked the force of Baez, driving them before him, but Cabral failing to act in concert, the movement proved a failure.

The official report of General Baez to the Minister of War, in which he claims a complete victory, states that Cabral's infantry fled to the woods, any were followed by the Dominican Generals Wenceslao, Figueras, Jose Jiminez Bejo, and Lucas Jiminez, with some officers of the staff, to the river side. Cabral abandoned all his provisions and a bag containing five thousand dollars in Haytien currency.

He had many wounded, but left only two dead on the battle-field—one a Haytien and the other a nephew of Marcus Adan. Two prisoners and fifteen horses were captured, one a native of Hayti. Among the ten generals composing Cabral's forces, three—named Camoflen, Antoine Colas, and Boube—are Haytien.

General Luperon was defeated on the 17th of March at a place called Partido, in the jurisdiction of Savaneta. Many Haytiens and Dominicans were killed—among them Severo Gomez, who has thus fallen a victim to Luperon's ambitious schemes. Among the prisoners captured were the rebel Colonels Andres Lozaro and Sylvester Cabrera. General Ignacio Revira (mortally wounded), and Manuel Rodriguez, the assassin of General Joven Barriento. Four hundred dollars in money, fourteen horses, eight needle-guns, many carbines, cloaks, clothing, and twelve loads of ammunition were captured during the flight of Luperon's forces. The latter even lost his seal of state.

Owing to the alleged complicity with Luperon, Francisco Coll, a Cuban, living at Puerto Plata, has been expelled the country.

General Valentin Perez also claims a victory over Orgando on the line of Neyba. Cabral's friends at St. Thomas acknowledge he was defeated, but say that only his vanguard was engaged; but it is the general opinion that Baez's forces had the advantage in all the encounters.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Crittenden Murder Trial—Mrs. Fair on the Witness Stand.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Mrs. Fair was on the witness stand all day yesterday in her own defense. She admitted having been married four times, and since her connection with Crittenden. Two of her husbands committed suicide. From one she had obtained a divorce, and one was living undivorced when she married the last two. She avowed the most advanced free-love sentiments, declaring herself Crittenden's true wife in the sight of God, though his wife, to whom he had been married thirty-two years, is still living. She said her recent marriage with Snyder did not make her his wife, because she did not love him. Two women who applauded her on Tuesday were fined $25 each for contempt of court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Health of General Spinner.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—General Spinner, United States Treasurer, who has been confined to his bed for two weeks, having had a surgical operation performed, is now convalescent, being able to sit up. At one time his condition was considered critical.

The French Minister Not Insane.

It is not true, as reported, that M. Treilhard, the French Minister, has been taken to an insane asylum. He is now in Washington attending to the business of his legation.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Stocks strong. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅜; do. 1864, do., 112⅜; do. 1865, do. 112⅝; do. 1865, new, 111⅜; do. 1867, 111⅛; do. 1868, 111⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 71½; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 83½; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 96; Erie, 21; Reading, 108; Adams Express, 74½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 102¾; Illinois Central, 134¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 114½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98½; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, April 6, 1871.

The money market continues quite active, owing to the excited condition of the speculative market and the rapid advance in prices; but the regular business demand is light, affording some relief under the present pressure for call loans. The supply of funds is about equal to the demand, and rates rule steady, but show no tendency to a lower range. We quote call loans at 5½@6½ per cent., according to collaterals, and prime discounts at 7@8 per cent. for long and short dates.

Gold is dull, and owing to the sales from the Treasury of $2,000,000 to-day, is rather weak, varying from 110⅝@110⅝.

Government bonds are active and stronger in the entire list.

The stock market continues excited, but prices are hardly so strong. Sales of State 6s, second series, at 106⅜, and first series at 104. City securities sold at 101½ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was active, with large sales at 53·81@53⅝. Pennsylvania was more active, selling at 62¾@63, closing at the latter. Sales of Northern Central at 39¼; Minehill at 52; Camden and Amboy at 118¾@119; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 49; Little Schuylkill at 44½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 27⅝.

In canal shares we notice sales of Lehigh at 36, and in bank stock a few lots of Western were taken at 68.

—The following is a revised list of national banks subscribing to the new five per cent. loan, furnished us through Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., from the Treasury Department:—

Altoona, Pa., First National		$30,000
Alton, Ill., National Bank of		60,000
Amesbury, Mass., First National		90 000
" " Second "		10,000
Albany, N. Y., State "		50,000
Augusta, Me., Freeman's "		100,000
Alton, Ill., First "		50,000
Allentown, Pa., First "		172,000
Anthony, R. I., Covington "		50,000
Augusta, Me., Granite "		10,000
Allentown, Pa., National Bank of		67,000
Annapolis, Md., " " "		136,500
Auburn, Me., First National		100,000
Allegheny, Pa., " "		310,000
Alton, Ills., National Bank of		42,000
Andover, Mass., National Bank of		15,000
Akron, Ohio, Second National		50,000
Amesbury, Mass., First National		10,000
Ashaway, R. I., National Bank of		22,300
Athol, Mass., Miller's River National		57,000
Bangor, Me., First National		300,000
Boston, Mass., National of North America		272,500
Brooklyn, New York, First National		221,000
Boston, Mass., Blackstone "		68,000
Bucyrus, Ohio, First "		30,000
Boston, Mass., National Hide and Leather		300,000
Buffalo, N. Y., Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat.		36,000
Boston, Mass., Merchants' National		500,000
Bangor, Me., Second "		105,000
Bethlehem, Pa., First "		150 000
Bristol, Pa., Farmers' "		33,000
Bangor, Me., Traders' National		98 000
Bucksport, Me., National Bank of		100,000
Beverly, Ohio, First National		57,000
Ballston Spa, N. Y. First "		75,000
Bucyrus, Ohio, First "		1,000
Bridgeton, N. J., Cumberland National		93 000
Barre, Mass, First "		129,500
Boston, " Howard "		100,000
Bridgeport, Conn., Pequonock "		94,500
" " First "		104,000
Brandon, Vt., Brandon "		131,300
Brookly, Conn., Windham co. National		100,000
Bellefonte, Pa., First "		100,000
Buffalo, N. Y., Third "		100,000
Boston, Mass., Shawmut "		375,000
Brownsville, Pa., Monongahela "		178,000
Bath, Me., Lincoln "		155 000
Boston, Mass., Washington "		40,000
Brandon, Vt., National Bank of		131,300
Bangor, Me., First National		20,000
Beverly, Mass., National Bank of		50,000
Boston, Mass., Shoe and Leather		390,000
Battle Creek, Mich., First National		100,000
Boston, Mass., Second "		250,000
" " National Bank of Commerce.		384,000
" " Freeman's National		129,500
" " Globe "		75,000
Brighton, " National Market		150,000
Boston, " " Revere		146,000
" " "		188,000
Brookville, Ind., National Bank of		100,000
Bristol, R. I., National Eagle		30,000
Belfast, Me., National Bank of		124,500
Brooklyn, N. Y., Atlantic National		31,000
Boston, Mass., Continental National		202,000
Birmingham, Conn., National Bank of		87,000
Beaver Dam, Wis., " "		20,000
Boston, Mass., National Redemption		190,000
Bosenville, Mo., Central National		25,000
Biddeford, Me., National Bank of		60,000
Boston, Mass., National Union		100,000
" " " Webster		200,000
" " " State		146.000
Bridgeport, Conn., City National		62,000
Brunswick, Me., Union "		35,000
Bangor, Me., Merchants' "		31,150
Cadiz, Ohio, Harrison "		10,000
Cincinnati, Ohio, First "		200,000
Catskill, N. Y., Farmers' "		53,500
Cleveland, Ohio, Merchants' "		100,000
Clintin, Conn., National Bank of		50,000
Catskill, N. Y., " "		27 400
Cortland, N. Y., First National		91,000
Cazenovia, N. Y., National Bank of		40,000
Chester, Pa, Delaware County National		50 000
Catasauqua, Pa., National Bank of		53,000
Circleville, Ohio, Second National		39,000
" First "		78,000
Catasauqua, Pa., National Bank of		247,000
Coxsackie, N. Y., " "		83,350

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2630 Pa 6s 1 se	104	300 sh Penna R	62¾
$1000 Pa 6s, 2 se	106¾	100 do	b5. 62¾
$2000 Phila & Rs	86¾	200 do	b5. 62¾
1 sh West Bank	68	300 do	860. 62¾
1 sh Reading R	53¾	225 do	62¾
65 do	53¾	100 do	62¾
500 do	53 81	200 do	62¾
120 sh Lit Sch R.	44¾	200 do	b5. 63
100 sh Cam & Am	118¾	700 do	63
25 sh N Cent R	39¼	200 do	b5. 63
100 sh Penna R	62¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116½; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112½; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 111¾@111¾; do. 1867, do. 111¾@111¾; do. 1868, do. 111¾@111¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115½; Gold, 110¾@110½; Silver, 106¾@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 840@850; Central Pacific Railroad, 950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 725@735.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116½; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., July, 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1867, 111¾@111¾; do. July, 1868, 111¾@112; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. Gold, 110¾@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115½@115½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 A. M.	110¾	10.50 A. M.	110¾
10 01 "	110½	11·44 "	110½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 6.—Bark is offered at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, without finding buyers.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is nominal at 8¾@9¼c. ℔ lb., and Timothy at $6 ℔ bushel. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is rather more active, and there is some inquiry from shippers. The transactions foot up 9000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·50, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania extra family at $6·50@7; Wisconsin and Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. 1000 barrels Indiana and Ohio extra family sold on private terms.

The demand for Wheat is very moderate and confined to prime lots for the supply of the local millers. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1·65@1·66 for Ohio red, and $1·73@1·75 for Indiana white. Rye is nominal. Corn moves slowly at the recent decline. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 80c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 68@69c.

Whisky is steady at 92½@93c. for Western ironbound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 6

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....57 | 2 P. M.....60

SUN RISES	5·36	MOON SETS	7·56
SUN SETS	6·29	HIGH WATER	2·10

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Virginia, Hunter, Charleston, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, do.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Nor. bark Haabet, Pedersen, Elsinore for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Bark Whitall, Priest, Havana, Souder & Adams.
Brig Moses Day, Loud, Matanzas, do.
Brig Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, from New Orleans via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. April 5, at 11 A. M., saw a schr 2 miles southward of Fenwick Island, with colors of distress flying; went to her; she proved to be the schr John Tyler, and the captain wished to be towed to the city; took her in tow and arrived here in safety.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Por. bark Marianna VII, Goncalves, from Lisbon, with mdse. to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

Br. brig Roanoke, Wilkie, 15 days from Porto Cabello and Laguayra, with mdse. and passengers to John Dallett & Co. April 1, lat. 31, long. 73, spoke the brig Mystic, bound South. Brig Emma Dean, from New York, at Laguayra March 15.

Brig James B. King, Bernard, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with mdse. to G. C. Carson & Co. March 30, lat. 32 26, long. 77 28, passed brig Addie Hale, bound North. March 31, lat. 37 17, long. 75 44, spoke schr F. L. Porter, from Cienfuegos for New York. April 1, lat. 36 67, long. 74 50, passed brig Orbit, bound North.

Schr S. B. Galt, Truax, from Frederica, with grain to Cattell & Co.

Schr John C. McShane, Cavanaugh, from Norfolk, with shingles to Croskey & Co.

Schr Calvin S. Edwards, Corson, from Jacksonville, with lumber.

Schr Mary A. Lowry, Taylor, from Baltimore, with coal.

Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Robinson, from Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr Ann West, Evans, from Norfolk.

Schr Volant, Buckalew, from Cedarville.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug J. Johnson, Ingraham, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Harman, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana at 6 P. M. 5th inst.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 5.—7 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Colonel J. D. Ames, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Dreadnaught, J. L. Post, J. N. Seather. Black Diamond, John Hawkins, S. Morrell, Honest Abe, Mary Rowland, Lyman Odell, Thomas Wilson, and R. W. King, all with coal for New York.

Jane Hand, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 6.—The Doc Pierce, with corn, for New York, left last night.

SAN DOMINGO!!

Report of the Commission

The Question of Annexation.

Terms and Conditions.

The Dominicans Demand it.

The Commission Recommends It.

The Message of the President.

He Desires no Action at Present.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1871.

SIR: The Commissioners appointed pursuant to the resolution of Congress, approved January 12, 1871, to inquire into the condition of the Dominican Republic, have the honor to submit the following report, answering in a summary way the successive inquiries propounded in the resolution, referring to the accompanying testimony and documents and to the series of scientific reports for more full information and special subject of inquiry. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three Commissioners, and also a secretary, the latter to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the island of San Domingo and such other places, if any, as such Commissioners may deem necessary, and there to inquire into, ascertain and report the political state and condition of the Republic of Dominica, the probable number of inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the said Republic to become annexed to and form part of the people of the United States, the physical, mental and moral condition of the said people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity, the resources of the country, its mineral and agricultural products, products of its waters and forests, general character of soil, extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation, climate, health of the country, its bays, harbors and rivers, its general meteorological character, and the existence and frequency of remarkable meteoric phenomena, the debt of the government and its obligations, whether funded and ascertained and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion; treaties or engagements with other Powers; extent of boundaries and territory, what proportion is covered by foreign claimants or by grants or concessions, and generally what concessions or franchises have been made or granted, with the names of the respective grantees; the terms and conditions on which the Dominican government may desire to be annexed to and become part of the United States as one of the territories thereof, and such other information with respect to the said government or its territories as to the said Commissioners shall seem desirable or important, with reference to the future incorporation of said Dominican Republic into the United States as one of its territories.

Section 2. And be it further resolved, That the said Commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of expenses; and the compensation of the secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President. Provided, that nothing in these resolutions contained shall be held, understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing the territory of said Republic of Dominica.

In accordance with said resolution, the Commissioners proceeded to the island of Santo Domingo, leaving New York on the 17th and arriving at Samana Bay on the 24th of January, 1

SAN DOMINGO!

Continued From the First Page.

Haytiens and political intriguers and emissaries, who have congregated at various points in the neighboring islands. These are incited to extraordinary activity at this time by the fear of annexation to the United States. From all that the Commissioners could ascertain, President Baez has the respect of a great majority of the Dominican people for his administrative abilities and the strong attachment of many of the leading men, who regard him as the only statesman among them who can hold the nation against domestic factions and foreign foes. In the year 1849, after five years of war, consequent upon the expulsion of the Haytien power, General Baez was regularly elected President of the Republic. It appears that he was chosen as a man who, by his education, fortune and public services, would be most likely to secure general confidence, and heal the wounds inflicted by civil and foreign ware. Five years before this he had been elected to the national Congress, and he had been made President of that body at a most critical period of the national history, the period of the creation of new institutions, after the casting off of the Haytien yoke.

His first administration appears to have been successful. It stands unique in one respect, for it is the only one in the annals of the Dominican Republic which has lasted during the entire constitutional period. In 1853 he was regularly and peaceably succeeded by General Pedro Santana. A period of anarchy soon ensued, which lasted until the year 1861, when the island was brought again under the power of Spain by General Santana. After the expulsion of the Spaniards anarchy again followed. During the periods before and after the Spanish domination, General Baez was several times called in from abroad to save the country from this anarchy by provisional authority, the only authority existing at such times in the Republic.

In one of the delegations of leading citizens who tendered to him the chief magistracy was General Cabral. President Baez has now entered upon the third year of his present administration. There is ample testimony to the fact that under him, despite the difficulties that have beset him, the republic has enjoyed as much liberty as any of his predecessors dared allow, and more than they knew how to give. Nor do the Commissioners find that there is any opponent of the present administration of that republic who has now or who ever has had any claim to the chief magistracy by a title superior to that of the present incumbent. Whatever technical defects there might have been in his original title to the office, it was confirmed by the national convention and ratified by the assent and support of the people.

The frequency of civil commotion during a long period, and the consequent insecurity of property, have paralyzed industry, discouraged accumulation, and so impoverished the country, that for the last two years the financial resources of the government, as its officers informed us, have been inadequate to pay its expenses. Meanwhile, it has been constantly harrassed with incursions and attempts at revolution. Only the ability of the administration, and a large share of confidence reposed in it by a strong majority of the people, could have maintained it in existence through so many difficulties.

The insurrections which still exist are headed by Cabral and Luperon. The former of these is universally conceded to be the more important, but neither has a distinct flag or a regular organized army; neither is the exponent of a clearly defined policy.

Both seem animated by interest, attachments and resentments purely personal. Their opposition has assumed the character of an annoying guerilla warfare, involving a heavy expenditure on the part of the government at the capital, but possessing no power which gives it any hold on public opinion beyond the territory it may temporarily occupy. As to their leaders, the Commission obtained in all parts of the country substantially the same information, viz., that General Cabral once had elements of personal popularity; that in times past he earned the respect of many by public services; but in his administrative capacity he has proved incompetent, and has lost the confidence of the country. Many even who still entertain more kindly personal feeling toward him than toward General Baez confess that he falls far short of the latter in administrative abilities. That General Cabral does not claim to be the legal head of the Republic; that he does not claim to represent the principle of constitutional or legal authority and order, is shown by the fact, that in his proclamation and in a communication to the Commission, he styles himself "Chief of the Revolution," and the journal pretending to emanate from him at San Juan, but well understood to be printed at the Haytien capital, is styled "Bulletin of the Revolution." As to Luperon he is considered a bandit, stained with crime and has not, so far as could be learned, distinguished himself in any regular manner, his main exploits being in sundry robberies and political operations on the coast, the latter by means of a steamer furnished him by insurrection brokers on a neighboring island. The disturbance of which Cabral is the head has its seat in the western part of the Republic on Haytien frontier. It is claimed that the districts of San Juan and Neyba, in which his operations are conducted, embrace a large population devoted to him, but the testimony of several refugees and heads of families from that district, as well as considerable corroborative evidence, show that the region named, between the incursions of the Haytiens and the prevalence of insurrections, is nearly depopulated, and that the force immediately at Cabral's command does not exceed a few hundred men, who, in case of emergency, force into the service all the male population upon whom they can lay their hands. It has also been claimed that he has controlled the Dominican part of Barahona, and received supplies through it, but this is certainly no longer the case. On the other hand it is charged by the present Dominican government that he has received supplies through Hayti, and that Haytien soldiers and arms have been at his disposal.

The Commissioners obtained evidence of this fact from many sources. They also examined Haytien prisoners, speaking only the language of the Haytiens, and having in their hands muskets bearing the Haytien stamp. To the northeast of the country overrun by Cabral, in the neighborhood of the bay of Manzanillo, is the band under the control of Luperon; but the opinion of trustworthy persons, as taken in that section by the Commission, is that his force is small and of a poor character. He seems to have the strength of desperado, and had nothing more. The Commissioners believe that had these leaders wielded only their own forces and resources, they would long ago have been put down.

Their whole importance is derived from the help of foreign intriguers and from the fact that behind them stands the Haytien nation, which has nearly five times the population and revenue of the Dominican Republic, which has never relented in its aggressive policy, and at whose head is a President elevated by a bloody insurrection involving the murder of his predecessor.

Besides the revolts which have been named and the Haytien aggressions, some minor causes have, in the weakened condition of the Republic, tended to aggravate its difficulties. First of these may be mentioned, the provincial jealousy existing between the people of the great district north of the central chain of mountains and those inhabiting the southern side. The former district embraces the two most thriving cities of the Republic, Puerto Plata and Santiago, besides some villages of importance. On the other hand, to the south side belongs the city of Santo Domingo, with its prestige of capital, the city decayed but still powerful, from its vital connection with the history of the island, from Columbus to Baez. In a weakened state of the Republic the jealousy between these districts has caused revolutionary leaders to arise; but with a government strong and free, giving better internal communications and developing industry, this provincial jealousy would probably be changed into a healthy political rivalry. Next, a more serious cause of disturbance to the steady exercise of political rights lies in the existence of a considerable number of petty military chiefs, about whom has grown up a peculiar system of clanship, or semi-military attachment. This prevails especially in the central and mountain districts, and is the natural result of long continued struggles between ambitious men for supremacy in the Republic.

In the anarchy thus caused each neighborhood has shown a tendency to grow itself around its more daring men. These have received military titles from heads of various governments or revolutions, the rank of each depending mainly on the number of retainers he could bring to the leader whose cause he had espoused. The attachment thus begun in war continues in peace, and as political institutions are weak often becomes stronger than law or political habits. Hence arises a class whose importance depends on commotion, unoccupied, and therefore uneasy, prompt to increase any troubles that may arise. The people of the country clearly understand that these disturbers of their peace are public enemies. Among the reasons constantly assigned for desiring annexation to the United States was the necessity of extinguishing the lawlessness and shiftlessness arising from this system.

Firm and judicious measures in administration, immigration, increased activity in agriculture and trade, would doubtless rapidly destroy the greater part of this evil. Union with a strong government would of itself discourage and put an end to most of these disturbances, and as political habits increase it is probable that these semi-military combinations of chief and retainers may be transmuted to political combinations, under constitutional and legal restrictions. To these causes of disturbance may be added a third, very effective at present, but which would be at once annihilated should the Dominican Republic be effectually protected by connection with a strong nation.

Within short distances of Santo Domingo are various other islands where insurrectionists and destructives freely hatch their plots. To such an extent has this been carried that certain capitalists there invest in prominent revolutionists as a matter of business. Revolution becomes thus a branch of trade in which capitalists embark, with certainty of great risks, but with a possibility of great gains. To further these operations proclamations are formed. These emanate nominally from the leaders of the insurrectionary force of the day, but they generally present the clearest internal evidence that their pretended authors never saw them. From these parties and their agents come rumors and even circumstantial accounts of insurrections where none exist. The Commissioners encountered several instances of this. This insurrection brokerage would doubtless cease as soon as it is the policy of any strong nation to prevent it.

In all the struggles of various administrations against revolutionists and destructives, the local and municipal liberties of provinces, districts and towns have suffered greatly. The exigencies of the central civil and military authority seem to have prevented the growth of any large scale of that system of local self-government which forms the great bulwark of freedom in the United States. Still, the germs of local liberty are by no means totally destroyed. Ayuntamientos, or Town Councils, are still retained. These are bodies elected by the people, holding regular sessions, keeping records of their proceedings, and exercising considerable care in the registration of vital statistics.

To these bodies belong the local administration. They are small, and the length of the term of offices prevents, in some degree, the immediate influence of popular will being felt upon them. Still they serve at least to keep up the tradition of local freedom and some habit of local management of affairs. The men chosen seem worthy of their trust. The Commissioners were impressed with the general character and ability of the members of these municipal bodies. There are among them many who we would do honor to similar councils in any country. The difficulties and dangers with which these men have been environed seem to have deepened and strengthened their characters, while interest in political affairs has been by the same circumstances nearly crushed out of the more timid majority. It was among this class that the Commission and their agents found their most intelligent welcome, and unrestrained conversation with them showed that this welcome was not a mere formality to which they had been compelled. It appeared to the Commissioners that, under a government guaranteeing liberty and order, these municipal bodies, scattered through the country, might become centres of a better system than the Dominican Republic has yet known. Spanish reincorporation, the constant succession of insurrectionary leaders, and the long series of disturbances to which it has been the fate of the Dominican people to be subjected, many years since led thoughtful men among them to look abroad in the hope of relief. It was this sentiment which led the population generally to acquiesce, quietly at first, in the occupation of the republic, by the forces of Spain in 1861. That occupation had been brought about by the management of Santana and others, then in power, aided by two Spanish ships of war, without the general knowledge of the people, and it was suddenly consummated, to the surprise of the great majority of the citizens. The Commissioners took especial pains in all parts of the country to examine into the causes of the failure that followed this annexation, as well as of the unpopularity and overthrow of the Spanish rule in the island. These have been generally stated to them as follows:

1. That, contrary to the understanding between the Dominican and Spanish governments, the public offices of all sorts were unduly filled with Spaniards, to the exclusion of Dominicans.

2. That the Spanish subordinate functionaries were not generally native Spaniards, but Spanish subjects drawn from Cuba and Porto Rico, colonies where blacks and men of color are held as slaves, and that the atmosphere in which these men had been brought up had filled them with a prejudice which unfitted them utterly for the administration of government in a country where the great majority of the population are colored and a considerable number are blacks.

3. That some of the superior officers, and very many of the soldiers, were brutal beyond endurance, and that very little effective redress could be obtained. It was stated to the Commissioners, by a clergyman in charge of one of the most important parishes on the island, a man of acknowledged devotion to Christian duty and entirely trustworthy, that the Spanish Governor of that province had, to his certain knowledge, been concerned in the assassination of a mother to obtain control of the person of her daughter. That he had entered the clergyman's house, stick in hand, and threatened him with ignominious chastisement, and that in various ways the Spaniards oppressed the people, treating them as conquered, and insulting their local authorities.

4. That the Spanish rulers showed a mania for regulating the details of ordinary life, in some cases resulting in positive indignities to the people.

5. That the ecclesiastical administration was at variance with their ideas. Practically religious toleration had grown up in the Republic. This fact the new Archbishop under the Spaniards does not seem to have recognized. Protestant churches were shut and orders were issued to the clergy of the Established Church to enforce a multitude of vexatious regulations upon their flocks, involving spying upon families. To use the language of a venerable priest: "The Archbishop was a worthy man, but he seemed to consider that he was living in the time of the Inquisition." The clergy were dissatisfied at that policy. Remonstrances were made, and a letter from one Catholic clergyman to the Archbishop stated that "Such measures as these in this age nor this country." To these may be added the fact that the Masonic fraternity, which possess a very large and widespread membership among the best men of the island, was understood to be menaced.

6. That there were manifested on various occasions certain deep-seated political ideas. Of these may be mentioned opposition to monarchy, and to colonial subjection and attachment to the name of the Republic.

7. That there was aroused a popular apprehension, founded upon a knowledge of Spanish administration on the neighboring islands, that slavery would be re-established, either by reducing the colored Dominican people to the condition of slaves, or by new importations. Although these causes were not equally operative in all parts of the country, and the better classes of Spanish officials mitigated them considerably in some districts, they were sufficient, when joined to uneasiness under the colonial yoke, to cause an insurrection which soon became a revolution.

The people revolted in all parts of the interior, and, aided by greater knowledge of the country and greater familiarity with guerilla warfare, resisted all attempts to put them down. They finally drove the Spaniards into the strongholds on the coast, where the soldiers died by wholesale of the malignant fevers, engendered in close and filthy barracks devoid of all sanitary appliances. Of the Spanish losses no exact data could be obtained. The best opinion seemed to be that the Spaniards sent in all about thirty-five thousand troops, of whom between six and eight thousand were lost by desertion and the causes above alluded to. Although bitterly disappointed in the results of the Spanish annexation, the people who were soon involved in new revolutions ceased not to look abroad in the hope of relief.

To the surprise of the Commission, in almost all parts of the country, even the remotest, the people were found to be familiar with the question of annexation to the United States, and to have discussed it among themselves with intelligence. All classes in all parts of the Republic were consulted. Magistrates and ecclesiastics of every grade, officials civil and military, citizens of all professions and occupations in town and country, and everywhere there was a general agreement in the declaration that their only hope of permanent peace and prosperity is in annexation to and becoming part of the people of the United States. They generally declared their belief that the strong arm of this Republic, taking them under protection as part of the nation, would at once end the efforts and hopes of every seditious revolutionary leader, and establish law, order and prosperity. The incorporation into public sentiment of a feeling strongly favorable to annexation to the United States in preference to any other Power, is partially due to the presence in various parts of the country of small colonies of colored people formerly from the United States.

These persons or their immediate ancestors generally came into the country in the time of President Boyer. Their love of the country of their birth seems to have deepened with time, and they all look upon American institutions as the only means of rescuing the country from its present insecurity. Very touching expressions of this met the Commissioners at various points. These people live on the best of terms with neighbors speaking the language of the country, and conforming in general to its customs, and they have formed in a greater or less degree centres from which respect for the United States has gone forth.

When asked if they would not prefer to remain an independent nation, the people generally answered that they would be glad to preserve their independence if it were possible; but since experience had shown that the nation could not sustain itself, they were compelled to look abroad for support, and, if they must sink their nationality, they preferred the American Union, with free institutions, a friendly people and common interests. They seem to us to be more nearly unanimous upon this than we have ever before known a people to be upon any political question which they were called on to consider.

It was only by diligent search that the exceedingly small proportion who opposed annexation could be found at all. The principal part of the opposition which does exist, appears to be among certain traders in the ports, some of whom in case of annexation and competition with American enterprise would lose control of branches of business, of which, in its present narrow channels they have a monopoly; others are but agents of houses abroad, and in the event of these branch establishments being withdrawn would be supplanted. To these should be added certain agents of houses in neighboring islands who have made pecuniary advances to rebel leaders, though these would, without doubt, favor annexation if it were consummated under the direction of those whom they support.

Besides these, a small number scattered in various parts of the country, oppose annexation for reasons peculiar to themselves; some from misunderstanding of the matter, some few from a liking for the turmoil which the present condition of things permits, and some from opposition to the present administration.

The reports and rumors that there are parties in various sections of the country ready to resort to desperate measures against annexation seem to be disproved by the following simple facts in the history of the Commission:

First. On arriving at Santo Domingo the Commissioners took up their residence in a house on a public street, remote from any official residence or military post.

They had at no time anything in the nature of a guard or watch, and at an early period during their stay the night watchman of that quarter was removed at their request. They had no weapons of any sort. Persons of every condition passed in and out of the house freely until a late hour of the night. Access was made easy to everyone. The Commissioners and those accompanying them slept with doors slightly secured, and sometimes not secured at all, and with windows wide open. It would have been entirely within the power of a single man of energy and determination to have cut off the entire party. But no shadow of an attempt upon them was ever detected. No suspected person was ever found.

Second. The Commissioner and their agents traversed the country in every direction, without guards or weapons. They slept at night in open cabins, no watch of any sort being kept. The character of the country and conditions of the roads obliged them to move slowly and separately through mountain passes, ravines, forests, and thickets, in which a handful of resolute opponents could easily have destroyed them. Especially was this true in the Cibao, the district generally referred to in unfavorable reports, every important route of which they explored. When, as in two or three cases, members of the Commission had for short distances an escort of honor, it was made up of citizens, in citizen garb, unarmed, so far as could be seen, and with no military guard whatever. Neither commander or attaches, so far as known, ever carried sword, dagger or pistol. Their movements were easily foreknown, but they never became the shadow of a hostile demonstration; nothing but kindness met them in all quarters and among all classes, and this was not less marked in the Cibao than elsewhere.

The desire for annexation seemed to be even more general among the rural population than in the cities. The evidence taken, as well as the observations of the Commissioners and all who accompanied or aided them, establish this fact beyond question. It was deemed unnecessary to accumulate the written testimony of witnesses, which was everywhere uniform. The Commission did not have to search after evidence of the disposition of the people. Individual citizens, bodies of men, delegations from Masonic, industrial and mutual aid societies, representatives of ecclesiastical associations, people of all kinds came to them in such numbers and with such frequency that their visits became almost a burden, all declaring their desire for annexation.

Soon after the treaty of annexation was negotiated a popular vote was taken in the manner usual in that Republic, as required by treaty, which resulted in an almost unanimous expression in favor of annexation to the United States. Whatever may be individual preferences or opinions as to the best form for taking the vote of an entire nation on a subject of that magnitude, the great mass of the evidence before the Commission goes to show that this was a truthful expression of the will of the people, and in all the expeditions, either of members of their own body or their agents, ample corroboration of this opinion met them at every point. The condition of the people, the physical, mental and moral condition of the inhabitants of Santo Domingo was found to be much more advanced than had been anticipated.

The population is generally of mixed blood. The great majority, especially along the coast, are neither pure black or pure white; they are mixed in every conceivable degree. In some parts of the interior considerable numbers of the white race are to be found, and generally in the mixed race the white blood predominates. The Dominican people differ widely in this particular from the Haytiens, among whom the black race is in complete ascendency. The cultivated and educated, such as the President, members of his cabinet, senators, judges and local magistrates, compare well with the same classes in other countries, and the uneducated appear equal to the same class in any country with which we are acquainted. They seem to be practically destitute of prejudice of class, race or color. In their intercourse with each other and with strangers they are courteous in manner, respectful and polite. In all their relations with them the Commissioners found them kind and hospitable. The testimony shows them to be an honest and inoffensive people, among whom in the rural districts a person may travel alone and unarmed, all over the country with treasure, without danger. All of the numerous parties attached to the Commission, which traversed various parts of the country, believed the same testimony concerning the people. The judicial officers stated that high crimes, such as murder, arson, burglary and the like are nearly unknown among them. No pauper class exists, and beggary is almost unknown. They are temperate people, and drunken men are rarely seen. Among popular vices is that of petty gambling, which is indulged in openly and extensively, especially by the Spanish portion of the population. They are all Roman Catholics except the American emigrants sent out in 1824 and succeeding years, who, with their descendants, now form a number of settlements, and amount to several thousand persons. These are mostly Methodists and Baptists. They live among the Catholics in peace and harmony. No intolerance or religious persecution can be discovered among them. The people are generally poor, living in cheap and humble dwellings, which, though well adapted to their country, might appear rude and uncomfortable to those accustomed to houses made for a more rigorous climate. In the country almost every family possesses all the land they desire to cultivate, which is generally one small field, for an acre or two well tilled is sufficient, in this rich land, to furnish a family with their food. The reason they unanimously assign for not cultivating more is that amid constantly recurring revolutions it is very uncertain who may reap the crop. Besides, there is no market here for surplus produce.

The Commissioners had an opportunity to see the progress which the people of color have made in Jamaica. In that island there is abundant evidence that, in spite of mismanagement, the social oppression which has lasted long after the abolition of slavery, this people are improving, and becoming sharers in a higher civilization. The evidence taken shows that the Dominican people are not averse to work, when certain of reasonable reward, but are good and faithful laborers. An abundance of labor can now be had about ten dollars per month. Appearances make it probable that the elements necessary to physical persistency exist among the people, especially in that large proportion in whom Spanish blood predominates.

The decline of these people in number and enterprise is sufficiently accounted for by social and political causes, without the gratuitous assumption that the race is dying out or effete.

There are few schools in the Republic, and consequently the great majority of the people are uneducated. But of all the great numbers who were examined by the Commissioners and their agents on this point, not one failed to express the desire that some system of general education should be created and the belief that it would be eagerly embraced. The few schools that exist are maintained by the people, with little or no support from the government. School books, prepared in the United States, were found in some remote cabins. The basis of original talent is not lacking. The shrewdness of the Dominicans is proverbial among those who are brought into close relations with them. In the schools, few and feeble as they are, may be found abundant evidence to corroborate the assertions of the teachers that the average of native ability is good.

But one printing office exists within the Republic, from which newspapers or books are issued. This is at the capital, and is very small and poorly equipped.

Serious as are these obstacles to general civilization and to the intelligent exercise of political liberties the condition of the people is by no means hopeless. For several generations there has been neither the relavery nor any caste spirit to deprive them of manliness. The people at large are not degraded. They are willing to work when the result of their labor is made secure. From among them at various times many noble and capable men have arisen; men combining statesmanship and generalship with patriotism. Many of the people possess very clear ideas of liberty and show a willingness to make sacrifices for it. The courage and devotion that have been wasted in insurrections and revolutions may yet, under better guidance, ripen into capacity for self-government and regular political action.

The data furnished by authorities as to population are very meagre and unsatisfactory. An estimate was recently made by the ecclesiastical court, counting by parishes, which gave a total of 207,000. There are evident signs of errors in this estimate. For instance, the capital was set down at ten thousand; while it is obvious to the careful observer who counts streets and houses, that there cannot be over six thousand, if so many. Again, Azua is estimated at 10,000; while an actual count, made a few years ago, showed that it contained only 7750; the present number is apparently still less. Los Llanos is set down at 3000, but the military governor now estimates that the number of families does not exceed 150, which would indicate a population of not over 1000, although by a tax list of 1827, in the possession of the Commission, it had 597 ratepayers.

The communes of San Juan, Los Matos, Bonica, Neyba, &c., are set down at 22,000, but they have been depopulated by revolution and invasion, and their actual number is fixed by local residents and other competent witnesses at from 5000 to 8000. Comparing these figures of the ecclesiastical court with certain known facts, and with all evidence we could gather from intelligent witnesses and personal observation, the Commissioners estimate that the actual population of the Republic does not exceed 150,000. This does not include the many who have voluntarily expatriated themselves, on account of the continual disturbances, nor the few who have been banished.

It seems probable that more than nine-tenths, perhaps nineteen-twentieths are native Dominicans. The others are: First, colored emigrants from the United States; Secondly, European traders who do not settle anywhere but sojourn at commercial points. Negro blood preponderates very largely in Hayti, but the pure negro of African type is not common even there. White blood preponderates largely in Dominica, but pure whites, in the popular sense of the word, are not numerous. The majority are of a mixed race, much nearer white than black.

The resources of the country are vast and various, and its products may be increased with scarcely any other limit than the labor expended upon them. There is evidence of mineral wealth in various parts of the island. The geologists of the expedition report the existence of the ores of iron, of copper and of gold, with deposits of lignite, rock salt and petroleum. Iron ore is abundant, easy of access, and will, doubtless, in time be made available for the cheap production of pig iron. The copper ores are of a fair degree of richness, and the beds have been opened to a slight extent.

The reported coal of Samana peninsula and in the neighborhood of Puerto Plata was examined and found to be lignite, of little value as a fuel, compared with Pennsylvania or English coal. The gold region is extensive, and though worked anciently, is at present but little known, and invites patient exploration by practical miners. The salt deposits in the mountains near Neyba are believed to be extensive and valuable. The salt can be quarried out in large transparent blocks, and a chemical analysis made for the Commission shows it to be of sufficient purity for commercial purposes.

Summarily and practically viewed for agricultural purposes there are five classes of lands in Santo Domingo, viz: First, the mountain slopes and valleys; these are uniformly rich and productive, except in limited regions where rain is deficient, or on the southern slopes of coast range northeast of Monte Cristo.

Second. The extensive prairie region of the llanos lying east and north of Santo Domingo City, south of the Cibao range. This is all admirable pasture land, a large portion of it is capable of profitable cultivation. It is intersected by wooded valleys and groves containing much excellent timber.

Third. The rolling plain of the Vega, which is generally wooded, and is the finest body of agricultural land on the island.

Fourth. The dry lands are like a portion of the plain of Azua and the valley of the Taquie, where rain is partly or wholly wanting from topographical causes. These lands can be made fertile by artificial irrigation.

Fifth. The red clay lands are mostly along the coast and underlaid by coralline limestone. These are usually covered with timber.

They are not generally very susceptible of profitable cultivation. The vicinity of San Domingo City is a fair average specimen of this class of soils proportionably capable of cultivation. Although San Domingo contains almost every variety of soil, there is very little swampy or sandy land. In this respect it differs widely from Florida and the other Gulf States. The country is varied in surface, unusually well watered, and excels in natural drainage. There is hardly any portion of the island where the land is not capable of cultivation. The mountains support a vegetation widely known, differing from that of the low lands, but they nowhere grow so high as to be covered with snow.

Everywhere they are fertile, except the few small districts already mentioned, as the plain of the Taquie and a part of the Azua region, whose character could be changed by irrigation. Taken as a whole the republic is one of the most fertile regions on the face of the earth. The evidence of men well acquainted with the other West India islands declare this to be naturally the richest of them all in agricultural products; while the geographical position of San Domingo within the tropics implies the successful production of all the tropical fruits and vegetables, including the commercial staples, the differences of exposure, elevation above the sea, and character of soil present a variation of circumstances adapting particular districts to many different classes of growths and branches of agricultural industry. In the rich lowlands and valleys sugar-cane yields the most profitable return.

The extent and average richness of the tracts suited to this purpose are unsurpassed in the West Indies. The evidence shows that the average quality of soil in San Domingo, especially the plains of the Vega and portions of the country on the north shore, are better adapted to raising sugar cane than are the sugar-growing districts of the adjacent islands. This is corroborated by the observation of the Commissioners. They and their agents inspected several of the principal sugar plantations in Jamaica. The production of these is very great where irrigation is practiced. In some cases it is said to exceed two tons per acre. But in many of the circumstances conducive to the most profitable manufacture, Jamaica is less favored than San Domingo. A much larger portion of the latter is naturally watered to a degree suitable for this and other agricultural purposes.

In many parts of San Domingo the canes do not need replanting for many years. Fifteen successive annual cuttings from the original root are common upon the richest land. Excellent cane is found of much greater age. This is due partly to the greater frequence and abundance of rain, resulting from the easterly or windward position of San Domingo, which gives it freer access to the trade winds than the islands further within the gulf, and partly also to the rich vegetable mould which covers the surface of extensive plains and valleys, the result of centuries of forest growth and decay. The greater abundance of fuel would appear to give to San Domingo an additional advantage over a joining island, in this branch of industry.

The mountain regions are especially suited to the culture of coffee and cocoa. The soil of the hills is usually rich; even where too steep to be plowed they can be cultivated with the hoe. The salubrity of climate and the beauty of scenery make them exceedingly attractive. To persons acclimated and accustomed to the northern temperature these mountain regions offer peculiar inducements. At present these high lands, which form more than one half the area of the island, are generally uninhabited and almost unvisited by man. In Jamaica are many fine plantations of coffee in similar situations, at an altitude of 3000 to 4000 feet above the sea.

The culture of coffee and cocoa requires much less labor and capital than that of sugar, and is peculiarly adapted to families of moderate means. The coffee tree begins to bear at the age of four years, and continues to yield an annual crop for more than fifty years. The cocoa is equally productive and easy of culture. Native chocolate, prepared from the cocoa bean, is of excellent quality and in general use. Both these trees have become thoroughly naturalized and are found growing wild in the woods, and seem free from diseases and enemies. There are a number of plants, varieties of the genus agave, which produce valuable fibres, already employed to some extent in San Domingo for domestic purposes.

The cabuia is the most common. It grows wild in the driest and most arid districts. It is susceptible of easy cultivation. The Dominicans make it into ropes, halters, hammock fastenings, &c. By the rough process of extracting fibre by hand, now used, it could not be profitably manufactured, but with suitable machinery it would form an important article of export. The product of wax and honey is surprisingly large. In many places the rocks and hollow trees abound in bees. The honey is so cheap and plentiful that comparative little of it is saved. Thousands of hives are destroyed for the sake of the wax alone. Wax candles are in general use among the poorest classes. Wild ginger and indigo grow everywhere in profusion. The cotton tree grows even on the dry lands and bears abundantly.

The American cotton shrub is also raised successfully near Azua. Almost every tropical production would seem possible in a soil so rich and a climate so genial. At a still higher point upon these mountains the culture of cinchona or Peruvian bark can be made a profitable branch of industry. This invaluable plant requires an equable climate, free from excessive heat and frost. It has recently been introduced into the neighboring island of Jamaica, and flourishes at an elevation of from four thousand to six thousand feet.

The stems of the trees, only four years old, are already six inches in circumference, and they are about eleven feet in height. At the age of ten years they will have attained sufficient size to be cut down, and will spring up again from the roots without replanting. The British government seems to have considered this production a matter of national importance, and have carefully fostered it.

Upon these mountains many of the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone can be successfully cultivated. Potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, celery, lettuce and radishes were seen in perfection. In Port au Prince peaches were found (raised on the neighboring mountains), pineapples grow luxuriantly in many parts of the island.

As an evidence of the present undeveloped condition of Dominican agriculture, may be cited the fact that the Commission during their expeditions through the interior of the island, often met with beef, sugar raised and refined in France; butter and cheese imported from Denmark, and milk condensed in the United States, but seldom with similar articles manufactured on the island.

Even native indigo, a common weed by the roadside, is supplanted by an adulterated foreign article. So far as known no agricultural implements of any value are used. Not even a plough was anywhere to be seen. The country is everywhere well adapted to the culture of tobacco. Almost every garden contains enough for the use of the family, and it furnishes the principal article of export. There seems no reason why it should not equal the quality raised in Cuba, if equal skill and industry were applied. At present both are wanting. It is raised carelessly, cured imperfectly, packed roughly in cerones of palm leaf, and transported over mountains, upon the backs of donkeys, to the seaboard, where it is sold at about six cents per pound to foreign merchants, and exported principally to Germany.

Maize, or Indian corn, is raised easily, but is of inferior quality, and does not flourish as in the United States. Three crops a year can be raised. The summer crop is said to be the best in quality. Only the winter crop was seen. The most valuable native grain is a species of rice which grows upon the uplands. It is darker and smaller than the rice of commerce, but of excellent quality, and it enters largely into the food of the inhabitants. Tropical fruits are numerous and excellent. More than forty distinct species have been found growing wild. Oranges, bananas, limes, citrons, pine apples, mangels, tamarinds, guavas, melons, bread fruits, &c., abound. With cheap and rapid communication the markets of the United States could be supplied with these more perishable fruits in great quantities and at very low price. At present they are unsalable.

Vegetables of many varieties are found at all seasons at the markets of the principal cities of San Domingo. They are tomatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, kidney beans, squashes, egg plants, peppers, &c. Also, yams, cassava, plantain and many other products unknown in the north. San Domingo has always been noted for the comparative quality and abundance of its grasses, which add greatly to its agricultural capacity. The "grama," as it is commonly called—a broad-leaved grass, which takes root at every joint—grows abundantly and becomes thicker in proportion as it is cropped. A still more valuable grass, called "grama del pais," or grass of the country, furnishes forage. The Guinea grass, which has proved so precious in Jamaica, does well.

The prairie grass of the savannas is said not to bear close cropping, but gives place to others. To the abundance of these grasses is owing the preeminence of San Domingo over the adjacent islands in the raising of cattle. For centuries the neighboring agricultural colonies have depended upon the Spanish portion of this island for their supplies of horses, cattle and hogs. The vast savannas called llanos, on the eastern end of the island, are intersected in all directions by belts of timber, with a luxuriant undergrowth. Travelling over these savannas at midday, the Commission found what seemed to be a solitary prairie, with no signs of human habitation or animal life; but as the sun declined there came out from the groves on all sides thousands of cattle, spreading themselves over the plains.

These cattle are in size a little less than a good grade in our own country. They are mostly of a fawn or Alderney color, well made up and long horned. As their food is perennial, and as they require no shelter in winter, the chief business of the herdsman is to brand and to count them. They can be bought for about one cent per pound on the hoof. Vast are the herds on the eastern llanos. They do not excel in number or quality those in other parts of the island, but were they multiplied ten-fold they could not exhaust the abundant pasturage. In the more arid districts goats abound, and in the forests swine thrive in great numbers; sheep are now very few; poultry is plentiful.

Flocks of wild guinea fowls may be seen in many parts of the island. For trading or transportation, horses are generally used; they are raised in great numbers; they are smaller than those common in our country, but strong and capable of great endurance, and thrive upon a scanty subsistence. The great drawback to stock raising has arisen from marauding expeditions during various insurrections and revolutions, and the frequency of these has prevented an immense development of this branch of national wealth. One of the most remarkable agricultural features of San Domingo is the diversity of natural growths in different localities.

This arises from differences of soil, humidity and temperature. The landscapes of Maine and Louisiana scarcely differ more widely to the eye than do the lower portions of the adjoining valley of the Yuma and Yaqui, flowing respectively into the bays of Samana and Manzillo between the same ranges of mountains. The palms and plantains of the one bear little resemblance to the cactus and acacias of the other. The high mountains, slopes and plateaus of the interior differ equally from both of these, and have a flora of their own. It is safe to predict that when culture and civilization have developed the various capabilities of each the contrasts of climate and production will be still more pronounced.

This diversity will give rise to an active internal commerce, and will prove beneficial to the health, comfort and material interests of the people. The Commission expected to find an abundance of the insect and reptile pests which constitute such a serious drawback to comfort in most tropical countries, but they were agreeably disappointed. Snakes seem to be about as common as in the interior of our own States, but no venomous ones were heard of. Scorpions and tarantulas are found, but they are not common, and the effects of their bite are not serious.

The testimony of the heads of a thrifty New England family, who had resided in the neighborhood of Samana bay nearly two years, was to the effect that there was as little difficulty in keeping a house clear from troublesome insects as in our northern States.

The most striking characteristics of San Domingo at first sight is the wonderful luxuriance of its forests. In many parts, and especially in the neighborhood of the Bay of Samana, although there are abrupt ridges, perpendicular cliffs and bold headlands, no bare rocks can be seen. All are hidden by a mass of strong vegetation. But on close observation another and not less striking characteristic is revealed—an astonishing variety in forest products. The cause of this variety is to be found, doubtless, in the great difference in the elevation of the surface exposure and character of soil. These are various. Species of palm are abundant and very valuable in constructing wash houses as have been generally found best suited to the climate. On the mountain slopes, at different heights, grow in abundance both the choicest cabinet wood, as mahogany, satin wood, etc., and a great variety of timber especially valuable in house building and ship building. The roble or Dominican oak, and a hard pitch pine were found in abundance in various parts of the country.

In the more dry districts flourish several valuable woods, the best known of which, perhaps, is the lignumvitæ, of which the quantity is very great. There is also an apparently inexhaustible supply of the most valuable woods which enter into manufactures or which have medical value, as logwood, fustic, aloes, &c. Great as are the quantities of wood that have already been cut down, there remains an abundance. The mahogany trees have been cut off to some extent along the coast and the navigable streams, where they were accessible; but in the interior, where the simple methods of transportation in use were insufficient, wide forests still untouched await the construction of roads to render them available.

In various places the Commissioners saw houses constructed chiefly of mahogany. The want of roads has prevented any approach to an exhaustion of the products of the forest. A striking proof of this was noted by those who crossed the island. Within thirty miles of the principal northern seaport were frequently seen large logs of mahogany of the best qualities, evidently left to decay by the roadside for lack of means of transportation. The main transportation of these woods, noted in these expeditions, was by means of panniers slung upon the backs of horses and mules: hence, only small pieces could be brought out. Notwithstanding the abundance of valuable timber no sawmill was found in the country.

The details of forest products and botanical distributions will be found in the special accompanying reports:

The fisheries, once flourishing, have, during these latter years, fallen into neglect. At an earlier period in the history of the island more attention was paid to the marine resources, and the tunny fishery was carried on around all the shores of the island, supplying the home want for salt fish and allowing an export to other colonies. This fishing is now discontinued, although great schools of fish are still abundant on the southern shore. The efforts of fishermen are confined to meagerly supplying the markets of the seaports, and their produce is brought in on two days in the week, although both the surrounding seas and the rivers of the island are well stocked with fish of many kinds.

The blackfish, or the grampus, a small member of the whale family, is somewhat abundant on the northern shore, where several score are caught every year and their blubber tried down for oil. The turtle, both the green edible species and the hawks-bill, whose chief commercial value is in its shell, are abundant in the deep sea, a few miles from land, quite around the island. Both are caught in moderate quantities. Several varieties of shellfish are brought into market in limited amount. A small oyster is very abundant in certain localities, growing attached to the mangrove bushes. They are eaten by the natives, but are not so palatable as the oyster of more northern latitudes.

While an enumeration of the sea and river animals of the island known to naturalists would show a large number of kinds of great importance for food, little can be told of their distribution or abundance. The prostrate condition of industry is as marked in the neglect of the fisheries as in decay of agriculture.

The testimony of witnesses, the observation of the Commissioners, and the reports of special investigations, show that it is generally a healthy country. Emigrants easily become accustomed to the climate. On the coast, where hot weather prevails, care must be taken. Individuals from the northern States, now residing on the coast and engaged in cultivating plantations there, say they can labor with their own hands, and that white men may work under certain regulations as safely as in the United States. The interior of the island consists chiefly of elevated land.

The mountain slopes and valleys, overlooked or surrounded by lofty ridges, are comparatively cool and are favorable to northern constitutions. Within a few hours' ride inland farms were visited where the temperature, cooled by the neighboring peaks, was bracing, and in the same fields could be seen growing cabbages and bananas, potatoes and plantains, Indian corn and sugar cane, &c. Effective labor can be prosecuted by white men in such regions and general good health maintained. The process of acclimation to strangers coming in was so slight as to be scarcely an inconvenience. It may be said generally that this process presents no greater obst

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United States had not relinquished possession of the Bay of Samana, but had constantly enjoyed the use and occupation thereof as a naval station, the rent due was in default for more than a year.

The Commissioners made a careful and prolonged investigation into the important subject of the indebtedness of the Dominican Republic, collecting all the information that could be communicated by the officials whose special duty it was to know every detail of the finances and the liabilities of the government, all that could be obtained from the records in the public offices, from the statements of claimants of every kind who could be heard of and found, and from the explanations of the President and his chief officers in regard to the whole and each item thereof. They also received from the Senate a list of claims and their respective amounts pending before that body, which is appended.

The following summary statement exhibits briefly the results of those inquiries as to the debt of the government and its obligations, whether funded and ascertained and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion. A schedule of items in detail, with remarks, will be found among accompanying documents. The receipts of the last three years have been mostly used for previous war debts and for the cancelling of outstanding paper money. The latter, which originally amounted to the sum of $2,628,300, left in circulation by Cabral, has been nearly all redeemed by customs receipts, as was also the amount of $243,070 in Spanish war bonds.

First. The salaries due amount to $610,000.

Second. Bonds, treasury notes, &c., first Spanish war bonds, amount issued, $324,169; amount cancelled, $245,070; amount outstanding, $81,099.

Second. Treasury notes, nominal balance in circulation, $147,575 18, at the price fixed by Senatorial decree, $400 for one dollar in silver, gives really $36,983 75.

Third. Notes of credit, new paper money, nominal balance out of the Controller's office, $88 832 30; at 30 for one silver dollar, $2,961 07.

Fourth. Obligations of the present administration, issued by the Controller, $9,761 36.

Fifth. Obligations of the present administration, issued by the Controller, at 6 per cent., $115,300. Total of bonds, treasury notes, &c., $9,533,436 75.

Sixth. Sundry debts and loans due towns and individuals, 4,944,362 50.

Seventh. Debts and obligations of Cabral's administration, unpaid because of doubtful origin, the gross amount of which is $221,845 77.

(This debt is now in process of consolidation, and may be reduced to less than one third of its nominal sum.)

Notes of national banks countersigned by general treasurer, $4130; six sundry loans bearing interest (back interest not included), $27,511 23; seven loans without interest, subject to rebate for advances, $20,223 20. Eighth. Debt of 1859, amount not known, because it is not known whether any was redeemed during the Spanish administration; it cannot exceed $50,000 or $60,000; reckoned at $50,000. Total debt, $133,448 25. Ninth. Pending claims of Jesuren & Son. Claim before the Senate for loan of $100,000 in 1857, protested since and now under consideration by the Chamber of Accounts; $100,000 of Jesuren & Son for hire of schooner Amelea in 1857; less than $10,000; of Rofman Lowenthall, and others $14,000; of General Baez for spoliations, $70,000; of W. L. Caseneau, for spoliation in 1863, $10,000; total $204,000. Ten of J. C. Castillanos, francs, 131,719 40; of A. Postel, francs, 5667. Total of debt and claims, 1,538,487 59½; in francs, 136,719 40, or total in dollars about $1,565-831 59.

Recapitulation.—Item first, unpaid salaries, $600,000; item second, bonds and and treasury notes, $9,533,436 75; item third, debts and loans, $4,944,362 50; item fourth, obligations of Cabral, $221,845 77; item fifth, national bank notes countersigned, $4130; item sixth, interest bearing loans, $293,511 23; item seventh, loan without interest, $20,223 20; item eighth, debt of 1859, $50,000; item ninth, pending claims, $264,000; item tenth, pending claims (in francs), 136,719 40, or $27,344. Sum total of debt and claims, $15,658,315 25.

The following statement of the receipts for 1870 is here presented, in order to give, as far as possible, a complete view of the financial condition of the Dominican republic:

Results of the income of the government for 1870: First. Customs receipts—Tonnage, $27,206 60; entrance fees, $146,995; lighthouses, $67,991; anchorage, $146,895; pilotage, $142,927; lighterage, $21,-600; interpreter, $61,420 50; signal men, $59,416 50; quarantine, $43,016 50; wharfage, $679,338; recargo, municipal, $110,356 50; recargo, for steamer, $5,880 14; wreck, $24,100; import dues, $69,139,-364 25; export dues, $7,141,929 50; coast fees, $751,111; deposits, $13,243; additional entrance fees, $1400. Total, $72,860,558 75.

Second. Direct and Indirect Taxes.—Registry and mortgages, $214,706 50; licenses, $1,272,186 75; stamped paper, $18,574 50; postage stamps, $1083 69; postal income, $92,942 75. Total, $3,546.655.

Third. Public Property.—Sales and rents, $15,000.

Fourth. Sundries, $846,262 25. Total, $77,264,-875 25.

The Commissioners believe that the statement of the public debt given above includes all the indebtedness and obligations for which the Dominican Republic is in any degree liable, as well as that which it considers valid and binding as that which it regards as unfounded or overstated by the claimants. Throughout the inquiry it was urged on the Dominican authorities that every claim known to exist, of whatever character, should be exhibited to the Commission, whose object was not only to determine the precise amount that was justly due and binding, but to get at the bottom and find the utmost limit of these obligations, setting forth everything for which the government could, under any circumstances, be made liable.

The above account contains much that the Dominican government believes to be partly or wholly groundless, and some which upon inspection will appear questionable. There was brought to the notice of the Commission a claim of Messrs. Jesuren & Son, of Curacoa, for upward of $500,000 for money advanced to the Dominican government, with interest, this being the same loan of $100,000 in 1857, mentioned in the preceding list of the pending claims by the same parties. On being asked if he had any statement or explanation to make regarding it, Mr. Jessuren, who submitted the claim, declined to make any. This claim has been already for a considerable time before the Dominican government, which refuses to consider more of it than the amount named in the foregoing list, and of that it is believed but a small portion will be allowed.

The debt was incurred for arms and provisions in time of war, when the property furnished was estimated at $100,000, on which compound interest at 18 per cent. was to be allowed. It is claimed by the Dominican government that, soon after the original contract was made, the government turned over to these claimants a ship and cargo valued at $70,000, and that subsequently other payments were made, which, taken together, reduce the amount to a sum much below that named in the foregoing list. The claim is now pending before the Dominican Senate, and undetermined. Among the pending claims is one of President Baez for destruction of property.

It is alleged by the claimant that the Spanish government recognized this claim as valid, and ordered an examination to fix the amount, but the Commission cannot understand how this claim could be valid against the Dominican government.

Another claim for damages amounting to $10,000, made by W. L. Cazeneau, seems to be of a similar nature. A question has been raised in our own country whether the government and people of the Dominican Republic, having once been under the rule of the Haytiens, might not be liable for a portion of the indemnity exacted by France from Hayti for the interest of Frenchmen who had been driven out of the island and their property confiscated by the Haytiens during the revolution of 1791.

The Commission made inquiries on this subject of the Dominican government, and also in Hayti, and they could not learn that the Haytien government had ever made this claim upon the Dominican Republic, and they think that if made it would be wholly without foundation. By the so-called treaty of 1825, which was not a treaty at all, but in form and fact a royal ordinance, issued by the King of France and forced upon the Haytiens by arms, the payment of one hundred and fifty millions of francs was imposed to indemnify such former planters as may claim indemnity, which imposition, in the express language of the ordinance, was upon the present inhabitants of the French portion of San Domingo, and upon these conditions independence was granted to the inhabitants of the French portion of the Island of San Domingo.

It was a burden imposed upon the people of the French, or Haytien part of the island, for depredations committed by them upon French subjects in that part of the island; depredations with which the Dominican people had no more to do than had the people of the United States. The fact that the people of the Dominican or Spanish part of the island were subsequently, for a few years, ruled by the same government as that of the Haytiens did not render them inhabitants of the French portion of the island of San Demingo, nor liable for burdens imposed on those inhabitants for their own acts.

The Commissioners were informed by the Dominican authorities that the present administration of the government has not had diplomatic representatives or made treaties or engagements with any government except the United States. An enumeration of the treaties made during the previous history of the republic with France, Great Britain and other Powers, will be found in Ex. Doc. 17, Forty-first Congress, second session. They are mostly treaties of navigation and commerce, and contain no unusual provision requiring notice here.

The only dividing line between the Dominican republic and an adjoining nation is the boundary between it and the republic of Hayti, a line carefully surveyed and marked by monuments nearly one hundred years ago, described and established by the treaty of 1777, repeatedly reaffirmed in subsequent treaties, all of which refer to it as the undisputed boundary. It is doubly embedded in the history of the island. It marks the separation of different languages, different national traditions and characteristics, different modes of holding and surveying the soil, different people. In 1821, the people of what is now the Dominican republic threw off the Spanish yoke and proclaimed a republic. At this time the boundary was undisputed, and the republic included all the Spanish part of the island, or, in other words, all east of the line of 1777.

In 1822 the Haytien President Boyer acquired possession of the whole island, and it remained under one government until the revolution of 1844 resulted in the expulsion of the Haytien rulers and the re-establishment of the independence of the Dominican Republic throughout the Dominican or Spanish speaking portion of the island, except a few interior valleys on the Dominican side of the line, in some of which there has been an almost constant struggle. Since that time the Haytien and Dominican forces alternately occupying the disputed territory. Of this disputed territory the Haytiens have held practically constant control of the towns of San Rafael, San Miguel and Los Cacobas.

The Benica valley east of these, with Benica as its principal town, and the Nezba district to the south, have been alternately overrun by both governments. The attention of the Commission had been drawn to a map issued by private parties in our own country, claiming to be based upon a Haytien report made on this subject in President Geffrard's time. The boundary given in this extends from a point just east of Monte Cristi, on the north shore of the island, in a nearly north and south line, to a point on the south shore nearly opposite the island of Alta Vela.

Whether the Commission be right or wrong in judging that any infringement on Dominican territory has been based on usurpation, and is therefore null, the claim to any such line as that above indicated must seem preposterous to any one conversant with Dominican or Haytien affairs. The town of Monte Cristi, which by that map should be under Haytien control, was at a recent visit of a member of the commission found to be inhabited by a Spanish-speaking people, with Dominican authorities, and no one seemed to be at all aware that it had been claimed since 1844 by any other government than Dominica.

As to the Banica valley and the Neyba district thus claimed, the people are Dominicans, and by all that could be learned have never considered themselves otherwise. The Commissioners made inquiries regarding the foundations for Haytien claims outside of 1775, both of intelligent persons living in Hayti and of the Haytien ex-President Geffrard, now an exile in Jamaica, and from neither source could they obtain any direct or presumptive evidence for the Haytien title, nor could they learn of anything which could be construed into an acknowledgment of it by any Dominican government. The Commissioners were informed by the Dominican authorities that the Haytien government had more than once offered to purchase the territory in dispute, but this the inhabitants of Hayti above-mentioned deny.

The only claim to this district which the Haytien government could urge would be based upon an occupation by the Haytiens of a portion of the Dominican Republic, whose government had not yet been able to oust them by force. The extent of Dominican territory within the old boundary of 1777 is found, by a new and careful computation, made under the direction of the Commissioners, to be 22,212 square miles. The portion of this already referred to as having been mainly in Haytien occupancy has an extent of about one thousand square miles, grants and concessions. The Commission, as directed by the resolutions of Congress, made diligent inquiry to ascertain what proportions of the territory is covered by foreign claimants or by grants and concessions, and generally what concessions and franchises have been granted, with the names of the respective grantees. The following list, condensed from an official statement furnished by the Dominican Secretary of State, which will be found in the accompanying documents, and confirmed by the testimony, gives an answer to this inquiry. A grant to J. W. Fabens, or a company organized for the purpose, dated July 3, 1868, of a portion of the public lands, on condition of making a geological survey.

This is a contract authorizing Fabens by himself, or any company organized for the purpose, to make a general geological examination and survey of all the provinces and districts at the expense of said company, reports to be made every three months as the survey progresses to the Dominican government, to enable it to offer for sale the mineral and agricultural lands of the localities examined; also an annual report of said company, to receive one-fifth of the public lands so surveyed, excepting coal lands, to be set apart as the quarterly reports are rendered. This survey is now in progress. The parties owning the franchise, and paying the expense, are chiefly New York capitalists.

The testimony of the geologist in charge of the survey, Professor Gabb, giving details on this subject, and his annual reports, are herewith submitted, together with a copy of the original contract or grant. A grant to R. M. Funkhauser, of New Jersey, October 7, 1868, for a line of mail steamers between New York and New Orleans and the Dominican Republic, with a provision that five per cent. of the import and export dues on all merchandise carried by said line be allowed to the owners of steamers. This line is now run by Sporford Brothers, of New York. A grant to Ed. H. Hartmont to take guano from the island of Alto Vela in consideration of the loan of May, 1868. A grant to Fred. H. Fisher, of New York, September 9, 1869, for building a railroad from Santiago to Yuna river or Samana peninsula.

To Felix Montecatini, August 3, 1867, renewed and extended April 5, 1870; to Shumacker & Angenard, for railroad from Ozama river to San Cristobal; to Julian Grangerard, June 3, 1870, for building a railroad from Azua to Los Caobas; to Levi Guillamo, November 4, 1870, for constructing telegraph lines necessary in the Republic; to Carlos Baez, May 8, 1870, for rent of salt works at Bani; to Telesforo Voito, for salt works at Beata Island; to W. L. Cazneau, May 28, 1866, to introduce emigrants and establish colonies (void); to Davis Hatch, September 27, 1866 for working rock salt mines of Neyba and building railroad thereoto from Share, at Barahona (void): to P. A. Delgredo, to take guano from Aito Velta (void): to E. H. Hartmont, February 1, 1869, for building railroad from Monte Cristi to Santiago and Yuna river, donating lands bordering the road, to be made by special grant (void): to Edward Palme and Edward P. Hallister, July 4, 1869, extended September 2, 1869, to establish a national bank (void); to E. H. Hartmont to work Samana coal mines, in case a loan of four hundred and twenty thousand pounds should be effected (void); to Industrial and Progressive Company, November 5, 1866, to work copper mine at El Cabre, San Cristobal; to W. L. Cazneau, January, 1867, copper mine at Monte Mateo, San Cristobal; to the same, July 12, 1869, copper mine at Mano Matuey, and at Loma de la Boca de Diamarte, San Cristobal (the last three consolidated under law of August 10, 1870); to Cambiaso & Co., October 24, 1867, copper mine at Boca de Cuajo, Upper Haina, San Cristobal; to San Domingo Company (Geological Survey Company), February 25, 1870, the mining circuit, Buenaventura, Upper Haina, San Cristobal, by virtue of geological survey, to be modified to conform to geological contract; to Felix Montecatini, March 19, 1867, mining district in Cuajo San Cristobal (void), renewed to Shumacher & Augnard, July 28, 1870; to San Domingo Company, September 16, 1870, mining district of Cauna.

The Dominican government has made no grant or concession of land to any foreign government or nation except the United States.

To the grants to foreigners by the government above enumerated must be added some by municipalities. Of these the only ones which seem to the Commission to require notice here are those to certain parties, citizens of the United States, of lands and lots in the village of Santa Barbara, on the Bay of Samana, granted by the authorities of that town from its property as follows: To J. P. O'Sullivan, December 1, 1868, of 930 feet fronting on the harbor and extending back several hundred feet, varying in depth in different parts, at $62 per annum rent for twenty-one years; also, 84 feet and 90 feet to the same, at $4 rent for each, December 11, 1869.

These leases are made perpetual, provided there be no law to prevent the same. To J. W. Fabens, December 11, 1869, of 1683 feet, fronting on the harbor, in perpetuity, at $112 per annum. These grants cover a large part of the unoccupied available front of the harbor. There was also a lease by the municipal government of the city of San Domingo, of a wharf of limited extent and importance, to W. L. Cazneau. The Commissioners were not unaware of various rumors which had been circulated on diverse occasions, that concessions or grants of land were made to officials of the government of the United States when the treaty of annexation was negotiated in 1869.

No pains were spared to ascertain the exact truth on the subject. In addition to an examination of all grants from the government of the Republic, the Commission further carried their researches to all municipal grants by the town of Samana, where rumor had located the supposed grants. The officers of the municipality and the records were carefully examined. Inquiry was also made of the authorities of the city of San Domingo. After this investigation the Commission can declare without hesitation that there was no particle of evidence or color of evidence for these charges.

In order to be assured that the treaty furnished to us was a true copy of the original in the archives of the Dominican government, they thought it important to examine the original carefully and to determine whether either treaty of annexation or the Samana lease contained concession or grant or secret clause favoring any United States official. This they did in the presence of the President and his cabinet, in the formal manner which will be found set out at length in their journal of date February 18, 1871. It was ascertained that no such clause was contained in the treaty of lease. They received, also, the solemn assurance of the President and his cabinet, as will be found in their journal of the same date, that no such grant or concession was made in any way in connection with the negotiation or preparation of the treaty.

The terms and conditions on which the Dominican government and people desired to be annexed are expressed in the treaty negotiated in 1869, which provided for the annexation of that Republic to the United States as a territory. In discussing this subject the President and his Cabinet manifested a liberal and accommodating spirit. He said: "We are willing to stand by that treaty, but we do not insist on any particular provision in it. It was drawn up by your own government. By it we give you everything we have except the public lands. If we were asked what change in the treaty we desired we would answer thus: When that treaty was negotiated we expected that this government would speedily be turned over to the United States, and so we provided that the annual rent of Samana Bay, which we supposed would only be paid for a short time, should be deducted from the million and a half to be paid to the Dominican Republic.

"But a long and harassing delay has compelled us to carry on the government without pay and through many difficulties for nearly two years longer; and now, would it not be right and fair to allow that rent to be paid for this period of delay without deducting it? We do not insist upon this as a condition precedent, but refer it to the sense of justice and the magnanimity of the American people." At the suggestion of the commission, the Dominican government was willing to modify the treaty so as to devote one-fifth of the public lands to the establishment and maintenance of common schools in the territory, provided the United States appropriate three hundred thousand acres of land to establish a college or colleges for instruction in agriculture, mining, engineering and kindred subjects.

The Commissioners earnestly believe that if annexation is decided upon nothing could contribute more than the establishment of the institutions contemplated in this article in the treaty to insure the success of the experiment by a rapid development of the resources of the country, and by making the coming generation in that country fully capable of discharging the duties of American citizenship. Of Dominican independence—their attention having been called to certain declarations regarding the independence of the Dominican Republic, and the attachment of the people thereto—those points were especially dwelt upon by the Commissioners. As already stated, the question was frequently asked, "In case the independence of the Dominican Republic were possible, would you prefer it to annexation?"

The general answer was, "We would prefer independence; but independence is impossible." But this latter declaration is the result of a true insight into the condition of the country by those who know it best. That it is the only conclusion to which a thoughtful lover of that country can come, is made manifest by the following recapitulation of facts:

Historically the Dominican Republic has never maintained any real independence. With the exception of the very brief period after its first separation from Spain, it has never seen a day when its most bitter foe, the Haytien Republic, has not been in defiant possession of a valuable portion of its territory. Worse than this, it has rarely seen the time when a number of semi-political, semi-military leaders were not ready, on the slightest provocation, to league with this bitter enemy, and to bring murder and pillage upon their country. Nor is that portion of the Dominican Republic not under Haytien control more than technically independent. It has been upon the forbearance of Spain, whose strong islands lie near its northern and eastern wastes; it has been confident on the good will of England, whose main possession in the West Indies lies but a short distance to the westward; it has been dependent not upon the lack of will, but the lack of means of any nest of plotters in any of the neighboring islands for immunity against constant piracies and invasions; it is dependent on the jealousies, the caprices and the petty hates of chieftains who have never hesitated to go through its territory with fire and sword at the promptings of any whim or grudge; nor without intervention from some source can matters ever be better.

All that the Commissioners could learn showed that the succession of struggles has utterly disheartened the people, has made more and more hopeless any attempt to rescue any portion of the rightful territory from Hayti, and have rendered impossible any organization of the people itself, strong enough to protect society from armed leaders of factions.

There is but one chance for that Republic ever to recover its independence—to become, after a proper period of probation, one of a union of States, the freedom and substantial independence of each being guaranteed by the strength of all. It is beyond the province of the Commission under the resolution of Congress to recommend that such a course be adopted or abstained from. They simply state their belief, founded upon all the observations they could make, and of all the facts they could learn, that this is the only way in which Dominican independence can be secured, and that if it be judged best not to adopt that course soon, the present shadow of independence will be taken away. The Dominican territory is one of the fairest and richest on earth. Unless some such means as above mentioned are resorted to it is to lie exhausted and helpless until some strong nation shall seize it and hold it in colonial subjection.

The commercial relations of the Dominican part of the island present one indication not to be passed without mention. The most important commerce of the island by far is the tobacco trade, and is carried on mainly by Germans, and is with the principal seaport of the new German Empire. To such an extent has this tendency developed itself that this trade is rapidly becoming a German monopoly. The Commissioners found the number of German subjects in important business operations and agencies on the north side of the island to excel those of any other foreign power, and their influence is extending steadily up into the great central districts.

The influence which San Domingo, under a stable government, would exercise upon the institution of slavery has not escaped attention.

Geographically, it lies between the two last strongholds of slavery in North America, Cuba on the west and Porto Rico on the east. In the present impotency of its government it exercises little influence, but the inhabitants are earnestly opposed to slavery, and, under more favorable circumstances, their moral influence would be felt in the neighboring islands. It would be all on the side of freedom, nor would this influence be merely moral; commercial influences would work in the same direction. San Domingo is capable of supporting millions of people. Land is cheap; in fertility it certainly equals and possibly surpasses the neighboring islands, and it is even better suited to the production of sugar and coffee. It could supply the entire market of the United States with these great West India staples. During the year above mentioned seventeen per cent. of all the imports of the United States were productions of slave labor.

This trade is the main support which the slave system now has. With liberty, order, free labor, and the emigration which would be attracted by these, with a vast advantage in the West India trade, arising from the fact that any duties laid by the United States on West India productions for revenue, would be a discrimination against slave products and would inure to the protection of Dominican free labor, it is not too much to expect that Santo Domingo might be developed into a powerful State which, by the inevitable laws of trade, would make slave labor in the neighboring islands unprofitable, and, by this spread of its ideas, render the whole slave and caste system odious.

The Commissioners, of course, felt a deep interest in the experiment of self government which the blacks are trying in Hayti. They certainly wished it all success.

They could not understand how any new and close relations between San Domingo and the United States could affect that experiment otherwise than favorably. They felt that it would be unjust to our government to suppose that it contemplated any action injurious to it. They had too much faith in the virtue of our institutions to doubt that the form established of similar institutions in a neighboring land must act favorably upon republicanism and progress in Hayti. The only force to be exerted would be a moral one, the force of example. They knew of no valid claim which Hayti had against San Domingo, nor of any rights or interests which could be endangered by the extension of our institutions over the western end of the island. Nevertheless, they desired to give to the government and to intelligent citizens an opportunity of stating their views.

Moreover they desired, in the most friendly spirit to make the same observations and study of Hayti and its inhabitants as they had made of the Dominican Republic. They intimated to the President and his Council their dispositions and desires. They stated even that they should be glad to be put in the way of ascertaining what were the claims of Hayti upon San Domingo, and what were the views and wishes of the Haytien people with respect to any changes which might be brought about in the neighboring republic. But they received no encouragement to pursue their inquiries. They asked verbally, and through our Minister in writing, for permission to explore the interior of the island, but this was met in a spirit equivalent to a refusal.

They contented themselves, therefore, with taking such testimony and gathering such information upon matters bearing upon the question of annexation as they could without giving offence. In reviewing the whole field of their investigations, looking to the interests of both divisions of the island, they are firmly persuaded that the annexation of San Domingo to the United States would be hardly less beneficial to the Haytien than to the Dominican people.

This benefit would arise first from the example which would doubtless be afforded of a well-regulated, orderly and prosperous State, the great need of that part of the world, and which it has as yet never seen; a second and more direct benefit would arise from the equitable establishment of a boundary line between the French speaking and the Spanish speaking nations upon that island and its guarantee by a strong power.

This would end the exhausting border warfare which has been one of the greatest curses of Hayti, as well as San Domingo, and would enable both to devote their energies thenceforward to the education of their people and the development of their resources.

Respectfully submitted. B. F. WADE.
ANDREW D. WHITE.
S. G. HOWE.

To the President of the United States.

The following is the President's message accompanying the report of the San Domingo Commissioners:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have the honor to submit herewith to the two Houses of Congress the report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the joint resolution approved January 12, 1871. It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the Republic of San Domingo, of the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and of their peaceable character. It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States.

When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insular possessions. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other peoples might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed, further, that we should not permit independent governments within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under a European power.

Soon after my inauguration as President, I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez with a proposition to annex the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the island, the desire of the people, and their character and habits about as they have been described by the Commissioners, whose report accompanies this message. He stated further that being weak in numbers and poor in purse, they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry on account of the lack of protection for their accumulations, and that if not accepted by the United States, with the institutions which they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere.

To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indication of what I thought of the proposition. In the course of time I was waited upon by a second gentleman from San Domingo, who made the same representations, and who was received in like manner. In view of the facts which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the "Monroe doctrine," I believed I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the government and inhabitants of the Republic of San Domingo in regard to annexation, and communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under the attending circumstances I felt that if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal I might in the future be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of the public interests and an utter disregard of the welfare of a downtrodden race praying for the blessings of a free and strong government, and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry. Those opponents of annexation who have heretofore professed to be pre-eminently the friends of the rights of man I believe would be my most violent assailants if I neglected so clear a duty.

Accordingly, after having appointed a commissioner to visit the island, who declined on account of sickness, I selected a second gentleman, in whose capacity, judgment and integrity I had unbounded confidence. He visited San Domingo, not to secure or hasten annexation, but, unprejudiced and unbiased, to learn all the facts about the government, the people and the resources of that Republic. He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one, if the facts warranted it. His report fully corroborated the views of the previous commissioners, and upon its receipt I felt that a sense of duty and a due regard for our great national interests required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of San Domingo.

As soon as it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated the attention of the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with aspersions upon those whose duty had connected them with it. Amidst the public excitement thus created the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate and was rejected, but whether the action of that body was based wholly upon the merits of the treaty, or might not have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegations, could not be known by the people because the debates of the Senate in secret session are not published. Under these circumstances I deemed it due to the office which I held, and due to the character of the agents who had been charged with the investigation, that such proceedings should be had as would enable the people to know the truth. A commission was therefore constituted under the authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with special reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work entrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Other eminent citizens were requested to accompany the Commission in order that the people might have the benefit of their views. Students of science and correspondents of the press, without regard to political opinions, were invited to join the expedition; their numbers were limited only by the capacity of the vessel.

The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiated by the President only indicates a difference of opinion between two co-ordinate departments of the government, without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President, or of those employed by him, the case is different. Indeed, in such case the honor of the nation demands investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the Commissioners herewith transmitted, and which fully vindicates the purity of motives and action of those who represented the United States in the negotiation.

And now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitude upon the subject. My duty being done, yours begins, and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and of their representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country and a decision rendered by that tribunal whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce. My opinion remains unchanged. Indeed it is confirmed by the report that the interests of our country and of San Domingo alike invite the annexation of that Republic.

In view of the difference of opinion upon this subject, I suggest that no action be taken at the present session beyond the printing and general dissemination of the report. Before the next session of Congress the people will have considered the subject and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it, to which opinion, deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every department of the government to give heed, and no one will more cheerfully conform to it than myself. It is not only the theory of our Constitution that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is the supreme law, but I have ever believed that all men are wiser than any one man; and if the people, upon a full presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the Republic is not desirable, every department of the government ought to acquiesce in that decision. In again submitting to Congress a subject upon which public sentiment has been divided, and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debates in Congress, as well as of unjust aspersions elsewhere, I may I trust be indulged in a single remark.

No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration; and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men. U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, April 5, 1871.

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Henry Lewis.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROMMEL, DECEASED.—All persons indebted to this estate will make payment and those having claims against the same will present them without delay to the undersigned, to whom Letters Testamentary have been duly granted.

JOHN ROMMEL, JR.,
J. M. ROMMEL,
W. J. MANN,
} Executors.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1871. 3 23th6t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of DAVID VICKERS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of PETER L. VOORHEES, Administrator of the estate of DAVID VICKERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 10, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 33 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOSEPH J. DORAN,
3 30 thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of BURKE, Minors.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the fourth and final account of JOHN GEGAN, Guardian of THOMAS B., TERESA, and JOHN BURKE, minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, the 17th day of April, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 4 thths5t*

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MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 6/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

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Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
§2 22 eod§ Opposite Girard Bank.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL Bookkeeper who is fully capable of adjusting any intricate accounts, would gladly accept of employment either permanent or temporary. Can furnish good reference as to honesty, capacity, etc.
Address BOOKKEEPER,
3 24 12t Box 1870, P. O.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
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AMUSEMENTS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, FIRST NIGHT OF THE NEW PLAY, entitled
THE MARQUIS;
OR, FALSE AND TRUE.
Arranged and adapted by
MRS. E. EDWARDS LEWIS,
with appropriate Scenery, Costumes, Furniture, Appointments, and a distribution of Characters embracing the whole strength of the
DAVENPORT STAR COMPANY.
MARQUIS MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MERCHANT OF VENICE AND ROBERT MACAIRE SATURDAY EVENING.
Tickets at the Box Office from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
THE LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK PANTOMIME COMPANY,
in the great Spectacular Pantomime entitled
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
THE GREAT

Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871.

THE SAN DOMINGO MESSAGE AND REPORT.

No matter what opinion may be entertained of the propriety of annexing the Dominican territory to this country, few Republicans will question the wisdom of the President in quietly submitting the annexation scheme "to the judgment of the American people and of their representatives in Congress assembled." General Grant has executed a flank movement against his political antagonists. Instead of seeking self-destruction by hurling himself upon their frowning batteries, he avoids their well-fortified centre, thus rendering its vast array of death-dealing weapons harmless, without abandoning the campaign. He seeks no immediate action on the Dominican project, but, contenting himself for the present with the performance of what he deems his complete duty by placing the subject squarely before the nation, he declares that while he favors annexation he has no "personal solicitude upon the subject;" that he has "ever believed that all men are wiser than any one man, and if the people, upon a full presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the Republic is not desirable, every department of the Government ought to acquiesce in that decision." These utterances betray none of that intolerant spirit which prompted James Buchanan to make a partisan test of the Lecompton Constitution, and which wrecked Andy Johnson on the rocks of his "policy," and Grant seems as ready to avoid some of the worst errors of his Presidential predecessors as he was, during the war, ready to avoid the blunders of his military contemporaries.

The Dominican question now goes before the nation on its merits, an additional array of facts being presented by the commissioners which have induced them to recommend annexation, and it is for the sovereign people to give the final answer on this project. The present sentiment of the country is averse to it, and it is doubtful whether that sentiment will change; but to the farmer who owns an immense plantation it is a matter of slight consequence whether he does or does not add a few rods to his broad acres, and there is comparatively little to be hoped or feared from the political union of half a West Indian island with half a continent.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The American steamship Company has now fully organized by the election of a President and Board of Directors, and the high commercial standing and well-known energy of the gentlemen who have been chosen to manage the affairs of the company give assurance that nothing will be left undone to get the line of steamers into operation at as early a day as possible, and to make the great enterprise a success. The President, Mr. Herman J. Lombaert, is a gentleman of eminent business talents and administrative ability, which will find a congenial field of activity in superintending the affairs of the new steamship line, which is expected to do so much for the commercial and other interests of Philadelphia. The Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, Josiah Bacon, John Rice, B. H. Bartol, John Price Wetherill, Henry D. Welsh, and D. B. Cummins, all of whom are well known to be among the most active and enterprising of the business men of Philadelphia, and they may be expected to devote themselves with energy to the task they have undertaken.

The organization of the American Steamship Company inaugurates a new era for Philadelphia, and when the line is once in operation it cannot but exert a most powerful influence in advancing the prosperity of the innumerable industries which make the greatness of this city and in opening new fields of activity. The wretched municipal government of New York is fast driving capital from that city, and many great business enterprises, unless there is a radical change ere long, will be obliged to follow the example of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and locate elsewhere. New York's misfortune is Philadelphia's opportunity; and there is no reason why it should not regain its lost commercial prosperity and become the first commercial as well as the first manufacturing city in the Union. The immense manufacturing interests of Philadelphia have made her citizens indifferent to commerce, but the time has now arrived when it is of importance that commerce as well as manufactures should engage the attention of her men of business; and with all the advantages she possesses as a great commercial mart, there is no good reason why Philadelphia should employ New York as a port of entry. The vessels of the American Steamship Company, so soon as they commence to make their regular trips, will undoubtedly do much toward reviving the commercial spirit in Philadelphia, but the line of steamers, independently of this, will also aid materially in developing the resources of the State and in promoting the grand scheme of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for making Philadelphia the emporium for the grain trade of the Great West. The importance and value of the new steamship line which will ere long be inaugurated are proved by the anxiety which New York has displayed on the subject. The journals of that city have never ceased to sneer at the enterprise, but in spite of the sneers of New York, and without any assistance from that quarter, the stock has been subscribed, and the bonds absorbed, and the company organized, while the interest which has been manifested by every class of Philadelphians is an assurance that the Company will in the future receive all the support it may need, and that nothing will be left undone to falsify the Gothamite croakings and predictions of failure.

Is there no authority in the House of Representatives capable of preventing such a disgraceful wrangle as that which occurred yesterday between General Butler and ex-Governor Swann, of Maryland? The people of this country are heartily tired of hearing ex-Rebels and their friends rehearse the worn-out slanders about Butler's peculation of Southern spoons or his terrible treatment of Southern women and children, and such men as Swann can make no capital by allusions to Butler's famous New Orleans "woman order," for that was the one performance of his career as a military man which he can regard with entire satisfaction. General Butler made a proper reply to the blackguard assault of Swann yesterday when he said if there was anything in his life to be proud of it was this order, and that he regretted he did not issue a similar one in Baltimore. If General Butler made a violent reply to the assault upon him yesterday he was certainly provoked to it, for Swann's remarks were unparliamentary and ungentlemanly, and if the Speaker had done his duty he would have checked the discussion at its beginning. It is to be remembered, however, that the Speaker himself not long ago took the floor to make a violent attack upon Butler, and excited a vituperative personal discussion quite as discreditable as that of yesterday, and he could not with any consistency have interfered. General Butler may not be an altogether lovely character, but the floor of the House of Representatives is no place for those who feel aggrieved at his performances either as a warrior or as a politician to give voice to their dislikes, and the members of the House who have any regard for its dignity should combine to prevent the recurrence of such a scene as that of yesterday.

We yesterday published a letter addressed to the Charleston *Republican* by C. S. Memminger, late Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, in which he contends that the political evils which now afflict his State result from the ignorance of those who hold the balance of power, and he advocates that South Carolina should imitate Massachusetts and establish an educational qualification which would limit the right of suffrage to those citizens, white or black, who can at least read and write. There is doubtless much truth in Mr. Memminger's statement, but he is apparently forgetful of the fact that he and the class of men he represents are directly responsible for the deplorable state of affairs now existing in the South. In the old slaveholding days it was a criminal offense to instruct a negro in even the rudiments of education, and no interest was taken in the education of the poor whites. In fact, the wealthy slaveholders felt that their hold upon power depended upon the ignorance of those over whom they ruled, and since the abolition of slavery the education of the freedmen has been especially opposed in many sections of the South. The burning of school-houses is one of the favorite amusements of the Ku-klux, and such men as Mr. Memminger have no right to complain of the evil effects of ignorance, so long as they either openly encourage the performances of those who still consider that it is a crime for black children to learn to read and write, or consent to them by their silence. If Mr. Memminger and the class he represents were to take a hearty interest in the education of the Southern youth, and were to exert all their influence to put a stop to the Ku-klux outrages, there would speedily be an improvement, and Congress would cease to discuss such measures as those now before it for the preservation of life and property in the Southern States by military force and extraordinary legal measures.

AMERICA IN EUROPE.

Movements of Distinguished Citizens of the United States Abroad.

The *American Register* (Paris) has the following items of interest:—

Mr. and Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. John Jasper Mills, Count and Countess Kutter, Mr. and Mrs. Viele, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton, Senator and Mrs. Sprague, and Chief Justice Chase, are among those announced to sail for Europe during the summer.

Letters from Milan, Italy, record great success for Miss Edith Abell, of Boston. Her voice is constantly improving, and is regarded as most promising. Her teacher, one of the first in Italy, is enthusiastic in her behalf, and very decided in the opinion that when she decides to appear in public she will meet with gratifying success. She has had liberal offers to appear in opera, but prefers to bide her time, which will probably be at the conclusion of Lent. Her voice is pronounced by Italian authorities a pure soprano. She easily sustains the high B, soft and clear, for nearly a minute. By earnest request of the British Consul, who is an established clergyman, together with others in influential positions, she has been induced to sing regularly at the Episcopal chapel in Milan. The British Consul and Mr. Clarke, and their families, together with others of note, attend service there, and are exceedingly friendly to Miss Abell.

Ex-Minister John Lothrop Motley and family are at the Hague, and settled into the residence which the Queen of Holland has placed at their disposal. It is called the "Kleine Loo," and is a charming old-fashioned villa, with beautiful gardens, and communicating with the Royal Park.

Mr. William Schaus, the well-known proprietor of the fine-art galleries bearing his name, has arrived in Europe. He will be absent several months, and intends visiting Paris and other chief art-centres of the Continent. The result of his visit will undoubtedly be some important additions to his already rich collection.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered by the Rev. William O. Lamson as director-in-chief of the American Ambulance in Paris, and of his untiring devotion to the sick and suffering generally during the siege, that gentleman was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government at the same time that the chief surgeons of the American Ambulance were similarly distinguished.

The American sculptor, Hiram Powers, has, it is said, bought a beautiful villa in Rome, on a little hill beyond the Porta Romana, and his son and daughter live near him. He is one of the most industrious of the American artists at Rome, and has now almost ready to give to the public his statue of "Eve after the Fall," one of the best of his many good works.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.

Singular and Affecting Scene—A Minister Stricken with Death Whilst Addressing His Congregation.

The Rev. Benjamin Eaton, first and only rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, was stricken with death while standing in his pulpit last Sunday. The Galveston *News* thus describes the affecting scene:—

He ascended the pulpit. Announcing his text, "There is yet room," all trembling beneath the weight of his last message, he referred to one after another of the friends of his youth and the communicants of his church that had gone before. He painted Death entering the church door, passing up the broad aisle, laying his bony hand to the right and to the left; breathing his cold, clammy breath on the cheek of beauty, and wafting the silver hairs of age. Now touching the father, then the son; here the mother, there the daughter, as the spectre so plain to his entranced vision advanced to the chancel-rail, and as he saw that his time had come his words struggled for utterance. He faltered. His weakening limbs staggered. A gentleman who advanced to his assistance was waved back. For ten minutes more he spoke, his words only audible to those near him. The excitement of the audience was fearful. Three times he struggled to continue saying:—"I am very sick but I *must* say." Again he staggered. He fell into the arms of Mr. C. R. Hughes, as he raised his hands to pronounce the benediction. Like Moses, that other servant of God, he was too weak to hold up his hands, which was done by Mr. Hughes, as he said his last pulpit words, "To God the Father." His tongue refused to speak further; his hands dropped. He was carried to his rectory, where he died.

NOTICES.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

NEXT SATURDAY will be the Tenth Birthday of Oak Hall.

Our First Day's Sales were $24·67.

During the last two years we have had many days in which our Sales at Retail were from $15,000 to $24,000.

Our First Year's Sales (1861) were $24,125·62.

Our Last Year's Sales (1870) were $2,085,528·56.

For 1871—We have made larger preparations than ever.

Mills have been running a large part of the past winter on goods expressly for us, and our salesrooms were never so full of Attractive and Substantial Clothing for the Men and Lads of our City and State.

The bearing of this vast business on the prices can be quickly seen by any one who stops to think of the large advantages in buying such loads of goods.

To say that our Suits at $10 are marvellously cheap would say nothing, for the whole stock is just as cheap, and the higher cost goods are really a great deal cheaper to the wearer.

We have thought more of the Boys than ever, and can do better in Styles, Fits, Varieties, and Prices than last year.

The proof of it,
The proof of it,
The proof of it,
The proof of it,

Come NEXT SATURDAY (Our Anniversary), which we will consider a
Visiting Day,
Visiting Day,
Visiting Day,
Visiting Day,

and be prepared to show you through our entire house, that you may see for yourselves to your full satisfaction.

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK
Will be Displayed,
And we will be pleased to have you and your friends to inspect it.

We are always and at any time glad to show our friends through our house, but will take special pleasure NEXT SATURDAY, April 8, on our

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FOR AVERTING the penalties of over-indulgence in any form, the sovereign remedy is Doctor Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

THE THROBBING, torturing headache that, if long continued, would render existence intolerable, yields on the instant of their operation to Doctor Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

THE ASCARIDES as well as other parasitical worms in children or adults are mechanically destroyed and expelled by Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

THE CURSE of a fetid breath is entirely removed by Doctor Schenck's Mandrake Pills. They are infallible.

THE ROMAN GLUTTON APICIUS died for want of a medicine like Schenck's Mandrake Pills. Heavy feeders will please notice.

TO PREVENT the evils and inconveniences attendant upon drinking limestone water, let your medicine be Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

ACIDITY of the stomach, showing itself in disgusting eructations, is abolished by Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

IF YOU'VE been too often "to see a man," you can restore the unities by taking Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

THE PURGATIVE producing the promptest and most searching results is Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

TO PREVENT SOMNOLENCE during the hours of church service, and to cheer the heart of your pastor by keeping wide awake, take Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

THE CUTICULAR EXCRETIONS of even the most particular people are often times offensive. The affliction is removed by Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

THE PULSE, by Schenck's Mandrake Pills, is regulated like a piece of mechanism. They are a universal prophylacteric against disease.

HAVING gormandized or guzzled, and suffering from the over-indulgence, let the penitent take Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and "go and sin no more."

TO PREPARE the system for the healing influences of the Sea Weed Tonic, first take Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

TO KEEP your digestive organs in tune, and to feel as if you were president of a dozen banks at the same moment, use regularly, as directed, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

TWO-THIRDS of all the inmates of our insane hospital are there simply because they didn't use Doctor Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

THE PROOF of the pudding is in the eating. Before severing your jugular or walking into the Delaware, try the saving efficacy of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

THE GRAND PICTURE SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, Pastels, and Crystal Medallions, from the American Art Gallery, New York, was commenced last evening at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1129 Chesnut street. The prices obtained were, we think, far below the average price, though the attendance was very large. The sale will be continued this evening, at 7½ o'clock, when about one hundred pictures will be offered for sale without the least reserve.

GROCERIES, ETC.

BREAKFAST BACON.

Just received, an invoice of very choice

Breakfast Bacon and Joles

FOR FAMILY USE.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

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1871 SINCE 1853.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

LINENS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.,

"AT THORNLEY'S

OLD-ESTABLISHED CORNER."

A LARGE STOCK,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

To enumerate the varied and extensive stock of such a House as ours in a readable newspaper advertisement would be impossible, but to all readers of THE TELEGRAPH we extend a cordial invitation to look through and examine, and we shall feel gratified and obliged.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

HAVE

SUPERIOR SATIN STRIPED PIQUETS, 25 cents.

" BROCADE PIQUETS, 30 cents.

Cheaper than any goods sold this season.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAID POPLINS in Wide goods, 23 cents per yard.

RICH BLACK SILKS, $1·25, $1·37½ and $1·50.

Splendid Grades at $2 to $2 25. New lots at still lower prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75 and $2.

GENTLEMEN'S GAUZE SHIRTS, 56 cents.

In daily receipt of Bargains in every department

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

4 5 3t Above Willow.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

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Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES,

STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED

With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

3 21 tuthstf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Our assortment this season will fully sustain our reputation for these desirable goods.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

2 25 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for

BLUEING CLOTHES.

It does not contain any acid.

It will not injure the finest fabric.

It is put up at

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,

And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE

will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths2m

SAVERY'S

PATENT COMBINED

WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR

has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, JR.,

4 6 thstu 2m Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

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FRESH CHINA MATTINGS,

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

100 pieces New Style 6-4 VELVETS

1000 pieces New Style 3-4 and 6-4 TAPESTRIES.

NOVELTIES IN ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

CLOTHING.

B-O-Y, BOY!

Here are Boys' Suits
In all varieties
at our

GREAT BROWN HALL.

FORTY THOUSAND BOYS
Can be accommodated at once
with our

Imperial Suits,
Metropolitan Suits,
Sailor Suits,
Cutaway Suits,
French Vert Suits,
Derby Suits,
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Come and look at them!

Come and see how cheap they are!!

Come and see how well they fit you!!!

OUR GREAT BROWN HALL
Clothing House
Is now in full Blast,
WARRANTED to please everybody.

Yours truly,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

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No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
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Coatings,
Trowserings,
Vestings,
Diagonals,
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Checks and Plain.

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Artistic Cutters.

LOW PRICES LOW.

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Steinway & Sons'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

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GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
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AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
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Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

GREAT REDUCTION.

FIXED PRICES.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

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HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE OF THE

NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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FOR SALE—A NEW STEAM YACHT, proved a good and fast sea-boat in the Delaware Bay; eight tons; has all the requirements of the new United States law, life-preservers, etc.

Now lying at Archambault's Wharves, Beach and Vienna streets. Apply to SAMUEL WRIGHT, No. 324 MARKET Street, daily, between 10 and 1 o'clock. 4 6 3t*

WANTED—GLASS-BLOWERS AND OTHERS to call No. 250 S. SIXTH Street, to join a Manufacturing Co. Shares $5, secured by real estate. One factory ready to start; as soon as started shares will be raised to ten dollars. None but shareholders will be employed. 4 5 2t*

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BY
BRET HARTE
AND
JOHN HAY
(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR IT),
IN
THIS WEEK'S NUMBER
OF
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
BESIDES
SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS,
AND VARIED AND
Entertaining Literary Matter.

Ten Cents a Number;
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READY—FOR RICH AND RACY READING, with portraits, biographies, and characters of noted men and women; Physiognomy, Ethnology, Psychology; Choice of pursuits, or, What can I do Best? See April number Phrenological Journal, 30 cents, or $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, New York, or J. L. CAPEN, No. 26 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. 4 5 2t*

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ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR VERY FULL LINE OF

Fine Table Cutlery,

Pearl, Ivory, and Plated Handles,

In Complete Sets or Single Dozens,

With or without Rosewood Cases.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

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Exclusively of their own importation.

Just received, by steamer China, 3 cases, 450 dozens

Children's Fancy Hose,

Embracing 24 new and desirable styles, AT LOW RATES. [3 28 tuth3mrp

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Art Galleries and Warerooms,

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Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
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All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on former prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

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Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,

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EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the amusing pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT a new play, entitled *The Marquis; or, False and True*, adapted from the French by Mrs. E. Edwards Lewis, of this city, will be produced this evening, with a cast embracing the full strength of the company.

Mr. Peter E. Abel, the gentlemanly and popular business manager of the Chesnut, will have a benefit on Friday, the 14th inst., when the comedy of *The Serious Family* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will personate "Topsy," in the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, for the last time, this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, a representation of the fairy spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be given this evening.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—At this magnificent and popular temple, dedicated to histrionic art and general amusement, in addition to the ladies' performance that is given on every Friday evening, a grand family matinee has been arranged by the proprietor for to-morrow (Good Friday) afternoon. The sparkling series of brilliant varieties which fill the programme at this palatial establishment for this week produced a lively sensation in our local amusement-going community, resulting in crowded houses every night. Among the principal attractions in the constellation of stars that nightly shed a halo of dazzling light over the patrons of the world's greatest variety theatre are, first, his Royal Highness Prince Cereto, whose surprising contortions are witnessed in wonder as he assumes almost innumerable shapes and positions; then follow the Wambold Brothers, with their wonderful troupe of trained dogs and monkeys, while the native grace and daring of the male and female Parisian gymnasts in their aerial evolutions call forth the plaudits of the audience, as well as the agility of the midgets of the Siegrist Family, who can safely be called the greatest prodigies in the juvenile acrobatic world. They perform with perfect and natural ease the most astonishing and difficult of feats. The Zanfrettas appear as the Clodoche troupe, as well as in the comic pantomime of the *Skeleton Witness*, and meet with merited applause. The ballets, led by the peerless De Rosa, the princess of danseuses, serve to add spice to the various other performances.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS Dr. Corry's panorama of the Emerald Isle, entitled "Ireland in Light and Shade," will be exhibited this evening.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 13, by Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1.

THE HASSLER BROTHERS will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, April 14.

CITY ITEMS.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats,
Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, etc.

NO SUCH FUROR over any event ever before witnessed in Philadelphia as has been caused in all circles by the introduction of the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry. Crowds of beautiful ladies throng their spacious salesroom daily, No. 1022 Chesnut street. No. 1022 Chesnut street.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, infusing new Life, Health, and Vigor, causing no griping pains, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS! They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

THE Genuine Milton Gold Jewelry cannot be produced for fifty cents.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MARRIED.

STEVENSON—CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, April 4, by Rev. T. J. Shepperd, D.D., WALTER STEVENSON to Miss ANNIE R. CAMPBELL, daughter of Jos. Campbell, Esq., both of this city.

DIED.

EICHOLTZ.—Suddenly, at his residence, in Downingtown, April 1, 1871, HENRY EICHOLTZ, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to meet the funeral, on the arrival of the 12·19 P. M. train, at the Penna. R. R. Depot, on Friday, the 7th instant. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

JONES.—On the 4th instant, MAGGIE EDGAR, daughter of Daniel K. and Annie E. Jones, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 1729 N. Twentieth Street.

☞ RISING STAR LODGE, No. 126, A. Y. M.—The Brethren are requested to assemble at the Hall, Chesnut street, on Friday, 7th instant, at 2 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, DAVID EDMISTON.

By order of the W. M.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—Extract from the minutes of special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day:—

"Whereas, by the removal out of this world of our late President, WILLIAM F. HUGHES, Esq., this Bank has been deprived of the services of a worthy and efficient officer, and whereas, it is proper our records should contain a minute relative to his services in connection with this institution, and the esteem in which he was held by its Board of Directors therefore

Resolved, That by the death of our late President this bank has sustained a great loss. That during his continuance in office since the year 1857, he has evinced untiring devotion to the interests of this institution, and a watchfulness over its affairs, together with an indexible determination to administer them impartially and correctly, worthy of all commendation and praise, and that the community has lost in him an honest, upright, and conscientious citizen.

Resolved, That in token of respect for his memory, these resolutions be communicated to his family and published in the daily papers, and that this Board will attend his funeral in a body.

Attest—G. ALBERT LEWIS,
Secretary and Cashier.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1871. 1t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF THE POOR.—The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 718 CATHARINE Street, on SECOND DAY (Monday), the 10th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES P. PEROT,
4 6 3t Corresponding Secretary.

☞ PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS will deliver his new Lecture, entitled

CELEBRITIES OF THE PONEYVILLE BAR, at CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at Gould & Fischer's Music Store, Chesnut street.

Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75 cts. 4 5 3t*

☞ MESSIAH LUTHERAN CHURCH, SIXTEENTH and JEFFERSON Streets.—Revs. F. W. CONRAD, D. D., and T. STORK, D. D., Pastors.

Special Service This Evening.
Preparatory Service Friday Evening.
Communion, Sabbath at 10½ A. M. 4 5 2t*

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at

BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, FILBERT Street, above Seventeenth, Rev. CHARLES E. MURRAY, Rector. Service and sermon to-morrow (Good Friday) at 11 A. M.

☞ CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NINETEENTH and WALNUT Streets.
Services on GOOD FRIDAY at 11 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening. 1t*

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
3 30 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

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FINE
Curtain Materials.
NEW LACE
Curtains and Shades
WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,
3 16 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
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ESTABLISHED 1809.
WARRANTED PURE
Old Government Java Coffee.

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.

For sale only at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving. 3 2 thsturp§

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TO SPORTSMEN.

THE OLDEST FISHING TACKLE STORE IN THE CITY.
(40 years established.)

SAMUEL SPANG,
No. 148 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Just received direct from England, a full and varied assortment of FISHING TACKLE, as follows:

2000 dozen Best English Trout Flies, to suit the season.

A full supply of Fine English Trout Rods and Books.

2000 Best Savannah Fishing Rods, 25 to 30 ft. long.

Also, a full supply of R. Hemming & Son's superior quality of Fish Hooks, Limerick & Kirby, s etc. etc.

Gut Snoods, Silk, Silk and Hair, Grass Lines of every description. Also, Bamboo Rods, 17 to 18 feet.

Seines made to order.

Sole importer (for 40 years) of the GENUINE HAARLEM OIL. 3 7 thstu3m

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

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NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.
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CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
—
GAS FIXTURES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
An Elegant Residence,
WITH STABLE,
AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 3tt No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

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FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18† No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue; convenient to depot, near to the Wissahickon. Stone house, frame barn, spring house, fruit trees, good spring of Water, three acres; one of the cosiest situations in Germantown, with fine drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises, or at

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.'S,
4 5 3t* No. 122 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS,
3 24 tf Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises.

TO RENT, TWO DOUBLE HOUSES AT Wissinoming, on Trenton Railroad, six miles from city. Apply to T. CLAYTON, No. 717 WALNUT Street. 4 3 6t*

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AMERICAN
STEAM SAFE CO.,

Safe Makers to the United States Government

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
STEAM
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SANBORN'S PATENT
Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,
ETC. ETC.,

Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.

SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4·65 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths§ No. 1009 MARKET Street.

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In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

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Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

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Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
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GOLD AND 5-20s
Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
Financial Agents United States,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
3 25 stuth 1m

NEW
Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading R.R.,
Due April 1,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.
PHILADELPHIA,
3 29 15t WILLIAM S. HILLES, Treasurer.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid
Free of all Taxes,
On and after that date, at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
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For full particulars apply to
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7 PER CENT. GOLD
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We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

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$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

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We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.,
DUE ON THAT DATE,
Will be paid at the Banking House of
STERLING & CO.,
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New United States Loan,

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Make Collections on all points.

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Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

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FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.

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Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 20 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 93½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

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JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
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No. 50 South THIRD Street,
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FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS
2 6 3m Secretary.

THE REV. DR. WELLS'
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS

From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the Rev. DR. WELLS,
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EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

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Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
HOLLAND SHADES,
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

WHAT THE COUNTRY THINKS OF THE CORRUPT DEMOCRATS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It would be a great satisfaction to us as Republicans to have the Democratic party carry the Tammany gang on their shoulders in the next Presidential struggle. The contest would be a comparatively easy one. The immense power and influence of this gang of adventurers are now mainly confined to this city and State. Here the money they have plundered, and the hundreds of petty offices they can distribute, and the rabble they command, give them great weight in all our political affairs. The accumulation of an ignorant foreign population in this city and the "lower counties" is throwing every year a heavier vote into their hands, which they are not slow to increase by any dishonest means. Uniting this vote with that of the more respectable rural Democracy, they have been enabled to elect the Governor of the State, to control the Legislature, and to pass laws whereby they have acquired absolute power over the income of this wealthy metropolis.

Imposing, however, as is the position of the "Ring" in this city and this portion of the State, they have thus far little power outside of it, and are daily losing influence with their own more honest supporters in the rural districts. If we pass beyond the limits of New York State, the name of this audacious and unprincipled band of rogues and adventurers is "a byword and hissing" to all honest men. In the West it is well understood that the Erie gamblers and their lawyers, the courts and judges who protect them, the Tweeds, Sweenys, and Connollys who now receive the rich income of this city and have become millionaires themselves, the "roughs" and "repeaters" and ward politicians who have so long aided to elect them, with Governor Hoffman at the head of all, form together one vast and unscrupulous "Ring," which now seeks to obtain control of the National Government. The character of this set of scamps is enough to ruin Governor Hoffman forever, if he is presented by them as their chosen candidate for the Presidency. No party in the Union could carry round its neck such a weight as the New York Ring.

Even in the neighboring State of Connecticut, where these adventurers could employ money and personal influence as they never could in more distant communities, we have seen how the well-founded rumor that the Democratic Governor was in collusion with Tweed has been one of the principal causes of his defeat. In our own State, we venture to predict that this triumph in Connecticut is the sign of the approaching storm which shall sweep away the Ring and its works from public sight for many years. Without doubt, next year the Republicans will carry both branches of our Legislature, and then it will be hard if New York, its beautiful parks, its Boards of Education and Charities, its finances and police, cannot be rescued from the hands of an ignorant and rapacious faction.

The truth is that the rural population in this and other States still retains the genuine American pluck and honesty, and will not suffer themselves to be utterly at the disposal of the most notorious gang of sharpers and adventurers who ever infested a civilized community. The "marble palaces," and countless city lots, and splendid equipages, and innumerable offices in the hands of Fisk and Sweeny and Tweed, do not impose on the honest yeomanry of Western New York or Connecticut or our neighboring States. These trophies are to them merely the signs of dishonesty and successful gambling. As Republicans, we might desire above all things that the Democratic party of the Union should present the chosen champion of the Erie and Tammany Ring as their candidate for the highest office of the Union. The prospect before our rural community of having the performances of Fisk and Gould, of Tweed, and Sweeny, and Connolly, repeated on a grander scale in Washington and throughout the country, would make the course clear for any Republican candidate. But on higher grounds we should prefer, for the honor of the Republic, that no party, even by a nomination which had no chances of success, should ever place the stamp of approval on a set of men whose offenses are a disgrace to our civilization and a danger to the success of free principles.

AN OPERA BOUFFE BATTLE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Promotion has been quick in the French army" from the time when Claude Melnotte rose from the ranks to a colonelcy in twelve months, and Corporal Fritz to be a general in as many minutes, down to the memorable time when Gustave Flourens was transformed in a brief fortnight from the skulking leader of a Montmartre mob to the commander of a corps of National Guards. The organization, leadership, and achievements of the Paris insurgent army are a burlesque upon those of the opera bouffe, and Fritz and Boom are caricatured in Flourens and Bergert. As in every revolution of the kind which affrights Paris with its passion and terrors, the scum of the great city is the first to come to the seething surface. The Commune has elevated to place men with only the slightest knowledge of public affairs; whose brief experience in war operations has been confined to the direction of infernal machine conspiracies or attacks on the Hotel de Ville. These have been intrusted not only with the liberties and safety of a city of a million and a half of people, but have had the temerity to lead to battle a column of a hundred thousand men, lacking in arms, deficient in training, and almost wholly unorganized.

The natural result was the very ridiculous conflict which we recorded yesterday. It seems to have been a principal feature of the plan of campaign against Versailles that the Government troops in Fort Mont Valerien were to fraternize with the insurgents, refuse to serve their guns, throw open their gates, and otherwise reveal their incapacity to obey and enjoy good government. On this supposition, which nothing seems to have warranted, and only blind ignorance and folly could have suggested to the Commune leaders, they occupied on Sunday night several villages between Fort Mont Valerien and Versailles. When morning dawned on Monday, Fort Mont Valerien opened a heavy fire upon them. Then began a desperate struggle to get back to Paris, in which each individual insurgent appears to have relied less upon the organization to which he belonged than in the strength of his own good legs. Throughout the day the fort, and a few batteries of flying artillery posted in advance of Versailles, kept up continuous fire on the mob, dispersing it in every direction. According to their own story, the Communists succeeded, by strenuous and almost superhuman efforts, in forming a junction of their columns, with the terrible design of advancing on Versailles, but as the concentration was effected far in the rear of their previous position, and behind Fort Mont Valerien, it is more probable that they advanced backward on Paris than that they reached Versailles. In some of the reports, inspired from Paris, the battle is represented as a very sanguinary affair indeed; but as the firing was confined exclusively to artillery, it is not likely that the ranks of either army were decimated.

What operations followed the flight of the Communists we know not yet in detail, but the intimation that the Government troops again defeated the Communists would seem to imply that the mob thus thrown into confusion has not been collected again. The prompt advance of General Vinoy is unquestionably the proper policy for the Government, since pursuit will give the Communists no time to rally for defense against the army, or to commit outrages upon peaceful citizens. Thus far the sacrifice of life has not been great; the danger now is that the cowardly mob may wreak vengeance on the defenseless people of the capital before the Government is in possession for their protection.

DIVIDENDS BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There is, in connection with life insurance, a question which deeply concerns the public. We allude to the practice followed by many of our companies of announcing large annual dividends, apparently as an inducement to insure with them. This custom has of late years obtained to such an extent that the very existence of several of the smaller institutions has been absolutely imperilled by it, and it has formed a part of that gross mismanagement which has led to disastrous results. Moreover it has tended to create a wrong impression as to the real purposes of life insurance.

The April number of the *Protector* alludes to the subject in these terms:—"It ought to be more generally understood that insurance companies were organized for the express purpose only of equalizing life, or, in other words, to take advantage of a natural law, which enables them to estimate with accuracy the average duration of life of a large number of persons, and thus give a single life the benefit of this calculation." By way of illustration it is stated that a man's expectancy of life is of course the number of years which the average at his age will attain. To assure his life, therefore, a sum must be charged to him annually which, computed with four per cent. compound interest for the years of his expectancy, will come to the amount for which he wishes to insure. With a view of meeting such contingencies as may possibly arise from increased mortality or from unforeseen causes, a small addition is made to this annual payment. This is briefly the principle upon which life insurance works. This paramount object being attained, it happens, however, says the *Protector*, that the estimate for contingencies exceeds, in well-managed companies, the necessities of the case. This arises in part from the fact that the rate of interest obtainable on investments is larger than what was taken into the calculation, and from there being certain other sources of profit to a company from lapsed and surrendered policies; a large fund denominated a surplus thus frequently accumulates, which in mutual companies is intended for distribution among their policy-holders.

It will easily be understood that it takes some time to realize the enormous accumulative power of compound interest—an important part of the foundation upon which the system of life insurance rests. It must, therefore, be manifest to every policy-holder that it is for his advantage to allow his dividends to collect for some years before touching them, as the compound interest alone gives a company much additional power to make returns. The dividends will thus become proportionably larger. The period selected by English offices to declare a "bonus," as it is called in England, is usually after the payment of the fifth annual premium, and it has been found to work more satisfactorily, both to the assurer and to the assured, than an earlier dividend.

Such is a brief statement of the real facts surrounding the question; and we believe that those life insurance companies which will abandon the system of declaring ill-judged dividends for the sake of popularity will also, in the long run, commend themselves most to the favorable opinion of the public as being the more thoroughly conservative, and hence entitled to the greater confidence.

KU-KLUX CLANGOR.

From the N. Y. World.

Pennsylvania, once represented by Robert Morris and Albert Gallatin and James Ross and George M. Dallas and James Buchanan, has now for Senators John Scott and Simon Cameron. They differ except in this: that they are both the dependants and agents and representatives of the huge corporation which is trying to bestride the nation—do its bidding, and in their time have received its pay. Cameron's story, from the days of the Winnebagoes, through the varied phases of getting into cabinets and being turned out, as the leader of his own party said, for incapacity, down to the day of his latest exposition of the same negative quality in a new position, is pretty well known. He rarely speaks, but explodes occasionally in what may be termed the gossip of debate. He tells what occurred at gentlemen's and ladies' breakfast tables, and puffs the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as in common gratitude he is bound to do, and here it ends. The other Senator is of higher qualities. He has practised law in the county courts, and has that training which a tolerably long course of squabbling, in Pennsylvania fashion, as attorney for the same railroad, with the presiding judge of his district is apt to give. To him has been delegated the duty of getting up the Ku-klux campaign document for his party, and he has done so in a speech elaborately reported in the *Globe*, and now asks for and gets more money to keep the mill of venomous gossip going. This speech now lies before us, and certainly a more melancholy exhibition of intellectual degradation, in substance and in style, in all our apprenticeship of this sort of stuff it has rarely been our lot to gaze upon. Our readers need not imagine we are going to say much about it, though in its pretentiousness as a party manifesto it deserves some notice. It treats generally of "bandits" and "Thugs," "Draco" and the "Holy Vehme," "Jack Cade" and "the Son of David," and thus concludes, and to this passage alone do we direct attention:—

> Over-violent laws against a precedent have always failed. I think it was the 21st Richard II which enacted that even the intent to depose or to kill the king should be high treason without an overt act; and in two years after the act was passed Richard II was both deposed and murdered. No, sir; the truth is this: in North Carolina forty thousand, according to estimate—it may be too much or it may be too little—but certainly many thousands of the men who were in the Rebel army, wearing the Rebel grey, are now at night in the camp of the Ku-klux Klan, with the design of overthrowing the reconstruction acts and disfranchising the negro. And we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that if the opportunity offers the coiled serpent is ready to strike. There is the testimony of a witness on the stand who says that the subject has been discussed in their camps that if we get in a foreign war they will strike us in the back. This was the language of Willeford. There is the intent. And if we believe it, if we believe that the coiled serpent is there ready to strike, the heel of power must be sufficiently shod to bruise its head when it comes to light.

Now a word as to the evidence of the facts, rather than to the veterinary or smithy process which is to be applied to the heels of our tramping President. This great conspiracy, looking so far forward to a distant war, is proved by one witness—a vagabond journeyman carpenter who had run away from Cabarrus county, North Carolina, who drinks bad whisky on his way to Sabbath-school, and after helping to whip negroes "peaches" on his associates, and is rewarded by being honored by Governor Holden and paid mileage by Senator Scott. This is a simple statement of his history as given by himself. The mode of examination by his friends on the committee—chiefly by Nye—is delicious. We venture on one specimen—the narrative of a frustrated attempt to drown a government detective whose moral tone, judging from the places he visited, was at least questionable. He says:—

> Munroe was to get him out at one of these bad houses just on the river. Munroe said he had drank with Myers two or three times, and he could get him out: he would never think nothing of it, and then the other men was to go there and kill him and throw him into the river. But there was an awful rain come up that night, and they didn't go. Perry saw me the next day or so, and said, "Tom, the catfish haint eat that fellow, it rained too hard."

This was hardly specific enough for the anxious, scrutinizing Nye—for *non constat* but that the river might be tenanted by perch or herring—and we read:—

> Q. Is that the kind of fish that are found in the river there? A. Yes, sir.

And thus in a "water haul" the story ends:—

> Q. Did Myers go away from Kinston then? A. No, sir; he did not; he went backward and forward from Kinston to Newbern, and they couldn't get him off.
>
> Q. You mean by that that they couldn't catch him? A. No, sir; and then he catched some of them.

Nor were the machinations of these Thugs directed only at human life—the toppling of detectives in the Tar or Neuse. As near loyal Philadelphia and disloyal Brooklyn, whisky made from what Nye calls with lovely alliteration "clandestine corn," seems to be dear to the Ku-klux heart.

But the *gravamen* of Senator Scott's charge, "the coiling of his serpent," is the 40,000 Rebel soldiers who are organizing to renew the war and extending through the whole South; and thus the ex-negro whipper and smuggler proves it, winding up his testimony with a pleasant jest—the farce after the tragedy:—

> Q. Did you learn from your commander, or otherwise, that the order existed throughout the Southern States? A. Yes, sir; I heard him tell me them very words out of his mouth—that it existed plumb through the Southern States; said they had a complete line of it.
>
> Q. Of what kind of people was the Ku-klux Klan composed? Was it made up of men who were in the Rebel army? A. Yes, sir; I don't believe there was one that belonged to it but what had been in the army. There was one little fellow, with one leg shorter than the other. I don't think he was in the army.

Nor is "treason domestic" enough. We have "foreign levy" too:—

> Q. Was anything said about foreign war? A. Yes, sir; I heard them say if there was a foreign war started up and the United States should take a hand in it, they could jump in on their backs and lick 'em out.
>
> Q. Lick the United States out? A. Yes, sir.
>
> Q. They said if the United States took a hand in it? A. Then they could jump in on her back and wool her out.

Nor it is hardly credible, but strictly true, that Senator Scott's venomous rhetoric and the projected legislation by which the iron heel of executive power is to be more heavily planted have no other earthly foundation in the testimony than this, and for the aggregation of such stuff Congress has already spent $40,000. On such evidence as this is the habeas corpus act to be suspended, martial law to be proclaimed, and the President, according to his expressed wish, is to have military possession of the States south of the Roanoke, with their fifty-two electoral votes, till "the end of the next session of Congress"—*i. e.*, till the very verge of the Presidential election!

"If," said General Blair, interrupting this Pennsylvania tirade with an emphasis that must, as did Colonel Newcome's objurgation of the lying Barnes, have made more than one cheek tingle—"if the Senator makes statements as reckless as these, I leave it to the country to judge of a man who is so utterly reckless as to make such statements about things as to which he knows and can know nothing."

On one point of Southern wrong-doing the Senatorial solicitor of the Pennsylvania company was at home—the use of the State credit in buying up distant railroad bonds. "All our money," said one of the witnesses with a piteous wail that sounded like Harrisburg—"all our money has gone into the Florida Railroad, so that we have got nothing, while they have got a road in Florida which is covered with mortgages, and we cannot reach it."

This, however, is a branch of Ku-kluxism which we cannot now pursue.

THE BORDER CLAIM FOR RELIEF.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

For yet another time the people of the border counties of Pennsylvania make an appeal to the Legislature for the relief to which they are entitled. It is quite evident that their claims are now receiving more respectful consideration from the press of the State than formerly. There is no more of that ungenerous and often indecent language in which a portion of the newspapers indulged towards the claimants, but there seems to be a disposition to discuss their demands in a spirit of fairness and moderation. If the injustice of the Legislature should continue, something has already been gained in inducing the press to consider the merits of the claims instead of calumniating the sufferers.

The bill now before the Legislature simply provides that the taxes due the Commonwealth from the border counties shall be devoted to the payment of these claims; and that rightful claimants be granted treasury certificates showing the amounts due them from this fund. The claims amount to about $2,700,000, as ascertained by a board appointed by a former Legislature. A revision of them is again to be made, and the utmost care is taken in the bill to provide against the admission of any but such as are just and meritorious. It was those beggarly claims so improperly considered and admitted by former boards, and paraded in the newspapers, which have provoked a general feeling of disgust, and cast odium and suspicion on the entire body of the demands of the people of the border counties. The injustice which selected those claims as examples of the losses incurred in the rebel invasions was as conspicuous as the meanness which induced the application for their payment. The conflagration of a prosperous town and the waste of flourishing farms were overlooked in newspaper rummaging for Charles Seltzer's ham and black coat. But much of that ungenerous spirit which could discover no equity in the claims of thousands of Union citizens has happily been exorcised, and the question can now be met in the Legislature in a becoming and statesmanlike manner.

If the invasion had not spent its force on the border counties, but had extended over the entire State, spreading devastation and conflagration, and involving all in a common ruin, it will be readily granted that a claim could not arise against the public treasury. All would be claiming indemnity for all, in a catastrophe in which all had suffered alike. To tax all for the payment of the losses of all would be multiplying the burdens and deepening the public calamities. In such desolation of war as that which has swept over France indemnity for loss is out of the question. Neither public resources nor public credit could bear the immense weight of debt that would be imposed on the nation. But such is not the case with the claims made by the people of the border. The shock of the invasion fell on five or six counties. In this region fields were laid waste, horses and cattle driven away, farm-houses and barns pillaged, and a flourishing town laid in ashes. In a single day hundreds of citizens were reduced from affluence to absolute want, and were compelled to seek shelter in the fields, guided by light from their burning dwellings. This was not the fate of other portions of the State. The people elsewhere in Pennsylvania were prospering, notwithstanding the invasion. Many citizens enriched themselves in a war which brought in its train woe and desolation to the people of the border. The State is rich and able to pay those who have suffered. No question concerning the public credit is involved. But the claimants ask only that the taxes due from the border counties which were swept by the invasion shall be devoted to the payment of the damages. The duty of the State to protect her citizens will not be denied. This obligation is recognized in numerous ways. For the sake of common defense the militia are organized, placed under the command of the Governor, and sent forth to repel invasion or to quell domestic insurrection. If that be not the duty of the State, Judge Black has said that he does not know what the State was created for. When the State fails to defend her citizens from foreign invasion, or protect them from the violence of domestic insurrection, she must make good the losses sustained. This obligation has been repeatedly acknowledged and the debt has been discharged.

PATENT OUTSIDES.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

Quite a number of country newspapers in this State are using patent outsides. That is, they buy their paper from a firm which forwards it to them with the outside already printed. The party who furnishes the patent outside not only makes his own selections, but he has the right to publish therein a certain amount of advertising which he also selects without consulting the country journalist. A Republican editor in Mifflin county was astonished the other day to find his paper sent to him with the whole fourth page taken up by elaborate and extended puffs of Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat*. His contract required him to publish whatever was sent, and he could not refuse to do what no doubt went sorely against his grain. The patent-outside system is a nuisance, and no live newspaper men would have anything to do with it. Every publisher ought to make his own selections with especial reference to the wants of his readers. The selections of a country newspaper are fully as important as the original matter, and as much care should be bestowed upon them. What is suited to one locality would be out of place in another—what would please one class of readers would be distasteful to others. No one can cull matter which will be suitable for fifty or a hundred newspapers published in different parts of the country at the same time. The editor who surrenders control of one-half of his paper to some manufacturer of patent outsides may make a slight reduction in his current expenses, but in the end he will lose both money and influence.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of EIGHT DOLLARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD to the stockholders on and after the 15th instant, clear of all taxes.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
4 4 11t

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,
Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuthsdm

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
3 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusiv sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Enter Satisfaction on the Bond of Henry Phillippi.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to enter satisfaction of the judgment entered on the bond of Henry Phillippi, on the seventh of October, 1870, to September Term, 1870, No. 350, D. S. B., in the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, in the sum of ten thousand dollars: Provided, that in the opinion of the City Solicitor the interests of the city will not be prejudiced by such entry of satisfaction. And provided further, that ten dollars be first paid to the City Treasurer to defray the expenses of the publication of this resolution.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading, Curbing, and Paving Sidewalks on Centre Street in the Twenty-first Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Centre street, from Cresson street to Wood street, to grade, curb, and pave the footway as on said Centre street, and if they fail to comply with the terms of said notice for thirty days from the service thereof, the Chief Commissioner shall cause the work to be done and charge the expense thereof to the property-owners.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the City Solicitor.

Whereas, There is now a Jury of View appointed to examine and estimate the value of the Perkiomen turnpike, with a view to its becoming a free road; and whereas, it is desirable that the city should be represented by its law officer to protect the interest of the said city: therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is requested, by himself or assistant, to be present at the taking of testimony before the jury, in the matter of the taking of the Perkiomen turnpike by the city of Philadelphia.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council

Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Holly and other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Holly street, from Lancaster avenue to Hutton street, Grape, Sycamore, and Aspen streets, from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street, Lewell avenue from Beach street to the Cohocksink creek, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from date of said notice said streets will be taken for public use, provided the same be dedicated to the city.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Repaving of Carbon Street, from Bainbridge to Fitzwater Streets, with Tramway Stone.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to repave Carbon street, from Bainbridge to Fitzwater streets, with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels; cost of said repaving to be taken from Item 4 of the appropriation for repairing streets.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Repaving of Federal Street, Between Twenty-sixth Street and Gray's Ferry Road, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, with Cobble-stone Pavement.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby directed to have Federal street, between Twenty-sixth street and Gray's Ferry road, in the Twenty-sixth ward, repaved with cobble-stone, all ordinances to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make a Further Appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four thousand ($4000) dollars be and is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways for the purpose of completing the grading on Paoli avenue, from Ridge avenue to Washington street, in the Twenty-first ward.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Approve of Contracts for the Erection of School Buildings in the Tenth and Fifteenth Wards.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the contract dated March 29, 1871, between the city of Philadelphia, of the one part, and Philip H. Somerset, of the other part, for the erection of a school building on the north side of Race street, below Fifteenth street, in the Tenth ward, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby approved, and that David C. Moore, the surety therefor, is also approved.

And that the contract dated the twenty-ninth day of March, 1871, between the city of Philadelphia, of the one part, and Charles C. Carman, of the other part, for the erection of a school building on the northwest corner of Twenty-third and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth ward, for the sum of twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby approved, and the surety therefor, Samuel F. Prince, is hereby also approved, and the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the city to said contracts.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HYDRAULIC JACKS AND MACHINERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
GREATLY IMPROVED PUMP,
Inclosed from dust, and piston guided top and bottom, reducing wear fully one-half.
Jacks on hire, from 4 to 100 tons.
PHILIP S JUSTICE.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.
Office—No. 14 N. FIFTH Street. 3 18 stuthlm

SAXON GREEN.
is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.
J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
3 9tf No 124 N FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon the Centennial Committee of the Virginia Legislature met with our committee in Select Council Chamber for the transaction of business. Mr. Shoemaker presided. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the intention of Virginia to take part in the centennial celebration of 1876, and inviting Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and West Virginia to take part with her in the same.

Mr. Shoemaker then gave a synopsis of the proposed plan for exhibition. Addresses were made by Judge Cochran, Hon. J. M. Stokes, and Messrs. Woodson, Cowardin, and Cattell, after which the meeting adjourned, and a visit was paid to Carpenters' Hall. In the evening a complimentary banquet was given them at the Continental Hotel, at which Mayor Fox presided. Toasts were offered and appropriately responded to by Messrs. Cochran, Wood, Page, Gilman, Comly, French, and Woodson.

—Yesterday the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company commenced running their cars through from Frankford to Mifflin street without change of car or fares.

—Recently a meeting of the Citizens' Association of the Twenty-third ward was held to express disapproval at the action of Councils in passing bills for the paving of streets in that section against the wishes of property-holders. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the determination of the association to use all proper and lawful means to remove from power officials who seek the office solely for the purpose of plunder and oppression.

—At a meeting of the iron manufacturers of Eastern Pennsylvania, held in this city yesterday, a schedule of prices for extra sizes of iron was adopted.

Domestic Affairs.

—The first boats of the season arrived yesterday at Buffalo, N. Y.

—The medical societies of Ohio and Kentucky are now both in session.

—The heaviest storm of the season in California occurred yesterday.

—Senor Romero will retire from the Mexican Ministry, owing to his unpopularity.

—The extra session of the Mexican Congress has closed, and the re-election of Juarez is conceded.

—Rulloff, the murderer of Mervick, at Binghamton, was yesterday sentenced to be executed on May 10.

—The Wyoming (N. Y.) District Conference commenced it sessions in Norwich, yesterday, and will continue about a week.

—The Tennessee was inspected yesterday by a board of officers. She will probably be ordered out of commission, as the engines have proved a failure.

—Governor Alcorn says that under military rule there have been forty-one murders in Mississippi, while under the civil regime the number is but nineteen.

Foreign Affairs.

—Garibaldi declines the command of the insurgents.

—The Archbishop of Paris has been arrested by the Communists.

—The advantage of the military position in France continues with the Government troops.

—All foreigners in Paris have hoisted the flags of their respective countries.

—Dr. John Swinburne, of the American Ambulance Corps, is seriously ill in Paris.

—The King and Queen of Sweden, who were recently quite ill, have recovered their health.

—The First Prussian Army Corps has been ordered to hold itself ready to march on Paris.

—Paris is in consternation, and the people of Versailles are greatly irritated against the insurgents.

—A Red Republican proclamation, dated at the Tuileries, strongly condemns the conduct of the Versailles Government in attacking Paris.

—The steamship Scanderia, Captain Halpin, late commander of the Great Eastern, leaves England early in May to repair the Anglo-American cable.

—The contest at Le Bas Meudon was exceedingly bloody, and the firing of the artillery was fully equal in spirit and effect to the German bombardment of Paris.

—London is now in reliable communication with Singapore, from which point a cable to Hong Kong will be laid next month, and from Hong Kong to Shanghai in June; and the Singapore and Australian cable will be laid in November.

CONDITION OF THE PAPACY.

Pius IX a Voluntary Prisoner.

Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard, writing from Rome to *The Golden Age*, gives the following interesting sketch of the present condition of the Papacy:—

The Pope has constituted himself a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican. He has ordered the omission of all the customary ceremonies of the Church. He allows no one to visit the galleries and museums of the Vatican without a permit; and in fact he is taking great pains to make himself generally and thoroughly disagreeable. For an infallible man, he exhibits a degree of ill-temper at the loss of his temporal power that is rather surprising. He has not a good word for any one. The journal which is his organ, *L'Unita Cattolica*, calls Napoleon III "a rascal"—a poor compliment to the man who, more than any other monarch of this century, has tried to sustain the temporal power. But Popes, it seems, are not free from the general weakness of humanity, which is to kick a man when he is, or is supposed to be, down.

There is a tradition in Rome that if a Pope occupies the chair of St. Peter for twenty-five years he will be the last of the long line of the Apostolic Princes, and if Pius IX lives till next June that tradition will have a chance to be tested. He has been a most unfortunate monarch, and his ill-luck is not confined to himself. It is a singular fact that every royal house which has received his blessing has been remarkably unfortunate. He blessed Maximilian and poor Carlotta just before the ill-starred Mexican expedition. He blessed Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, just before his conflict with Prussia and his defeat at Sadowa. He blessed Isabella, Queen of Spain, and sent to her the golden rose, and she lost her throne almost immediately after. He blessed Louis Napoleon and Eugenie, and they are exiles and wanderers on the face of the earth. He cursed Victor Emanuel and excommunicated him, and he is King of Italy, beloved by his people, victorious over his nation's enemies. His son Amadeus is the newly elected King of Spain; one of his daughters the Queen of Portugal.

—St. Louis is proud because she has a capital of $3,600,000 invested in the lager-beer manufacture. The annual product is $4,000,000.

—An endeavor is being made to raise funds for the endowment of an alumni professorship for Illinois College on a foundation of $20,000. Ex-senator Yates, who was a graduate in the first class of the college, is doing his utmost to forward the scheme.

—A letter from Richmond, Va., reports that a brilliant meteor, leaving in its flight a bright train of light, and seeming to come down just a little beyond the limits of the city, was seen there, falling towards the north, about 11¼ o'clock on Friday night last. It was on the same night that a large meteor was seen in this city and in New England about 12¼. Baltimore reports are at 12 o'clock on the same night, its course being due east.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Honors to General Sheridan.

The *American Register* says:—

General Sheridan and General Forsyth, of the United States army, are now in Paris. They have already received marked attention from the American colony in that city, and more awaits them in the future. In their honor, Mr. Eliot C. Cowdin, President of the Union League Club of New York, has given a dinner, at which Minister Washburne and General Read were present; and the Messrs. Bowles, on Wednesday evening, had a grand reception, at which all Americans and many distinguished persons not Americans were presented to them. Besides this, a complimentary banquet will be given to them by the Americans in Paris before their departure, which will be of a more public character. Invitations will probably not be strictly confined to Paris, but will be given to many prominent men in war and politics and literature and commerce outside of that city. It is intended, in fact, to be a fitting demonstration in their honor, before they finally leave Europe and return home. We hear that they were averse to this manifestation at first, and only consented when it was urged upon them that it would be nothing more than fitting that some tribute of the kind should be paid by Americans abroad to two of their fellow-citizens who represent the military history and renown of their country, and to whom in such large measure that country is indebted, not only for its present position among the family of nations, but for its very existence. As General Sheridan and General Forsyth have finished the especial mission for which they came to Europe last year, namely, to study the war between France and Prussia, and as they have also finished the tour of Europe, which they undertook simply as private individuals, they intend to return home in the course of a few weeks—probably about the middle of next month.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70.....$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
—$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,456
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	81,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	63,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$333,375 00	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	
214,000·00	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	
204,162·50	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	
168,920·00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	
20,700·00	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	
25,250·00	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	
20,000·00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	
15,000·00	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	
4,200·00	7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	
15,000·00	12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	
4,300·00	5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	
4,000·00	10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	
261,650·00	1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	
$1,293·557·00	$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	
56,000·50	Real Estate	
230,971·27	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	
93,375 40	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	
3,912·00	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	
142,911 73	Cash	
$1,320,727·97		

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
J. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$660,388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. P. HERRING
HAS. L. PREVOST

SHIPPING.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, April 17, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 8, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 8.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, April 8, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 10.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY, $75 and $85. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY, Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 28, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday. Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	30	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at Lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS
For all the above lines.
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 6th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
April 3, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Potisville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·25 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.
New York Express for Pittsburg and West.
Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 8·10 a. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.
TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 6·45, 7, and 11·05 p. m.
FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·25 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.
SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 9·50, and 10·20 p. m.
The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
Passengers taking the 6·25 a. m. and 6·10 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at intersect on Station.
TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 6·45, 7 p. m.
FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.
Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 9·30, 10 p. m.
TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.
FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5·05, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.
Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.
TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·21, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a. m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.
PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·45 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·50 a. m. and 4·36 p. m.
The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Potts Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.
The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.
The 4 a. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.
Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.
Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4·30 P. M.
Passengers taking the 7·15 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.
The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.
G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.
Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington
1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Tickets sold

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

A Young Man Makes Two Attempts Upon His Life.

About 10 o'clock last night a young man, apparently about 28 or 30 years of age went into a drinking saloon on Lombard street, below Tenth, and called for a glass of ale. It was given him, when, without a word of warning, he drew from his pocket a two-ounce phial, which, it was subsequently ascertained, contained laudanum, and poured the contents into the glass. Before he could be prevented he had swallowed the ale. Word was at once conveyed to Lieutenant Flaherty, of the Fifth Police district, who hastened to the place and had the rash man conveyed to a neighboring drug store to await the arrival of a stretcher. While in the store he fell into a stupor, and in this condition he was removed to the station-house. A physician was called in, and by the aid of a pump the deadly narcotic was removed from his stomach. On being restored to consciousness he was searched, and after being deprived of everything (even to his suspenders) that could allow of his repeating his attempt at self-destruction, he was locked up in one of the cells. Notwithstanding all these precautions, he again essayed to "shuffle off this mortal coil," and had it not been for a timely discovery he would have succeeded. Some time near daylight the turnkey, suspecting something wrong, went to the cell of the unfortunate man, and there found him suspended from the bars over his cell door. He had torn his shirt into strips, and thus made a rope with which he made this second attempt upon his life. Life was nearly extinct, but he was immediately cut down, and by the application of the proper restoratives was restored to consciousness. He gives the name of Max Degraw, and his home as New York. He assigns as a reason for these repeated attempts upon his life the fact of his having spent $80,000 since 1865, and that he is at present in the utmost poverty. In his pocket were found a lot of photographs, a letter post-marked New York, August 11, 1870, and addressed to him at Boston, Massachusetts, a card with the name of A. A. Kelly, No. 724 Chesnut street, and a pass-book, with the following instructions written upon one of its pages:—"W. H. & J. E. Miller, No. 304 Bleecker street, New York. Please notify them of my death. I have lived long enough. No good to myself nor to anybody. Can't even make a living. Send photographs to them." After the second attempt a guard was set over him. He upbraided the officers for preventing him from destroying his life, which he states has become a burden to him. The Mayor has his case under advisement, and it is probable that he will be sent to an insane asylum.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

A Granite Edifice on Chesnut Street for the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.

The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities is soon to move from its present quarters. It has purchased the building opposite the Post Office, on Chesnut street, belonging to the Shelmerdine estate, for $95,000, and will to-morrow commence the work of entirely demolishing it. From its ruins will rise a massive granite structure, showing upon its front two lofty stories, but within they will be thrown into one large, airy and attractive room. Particular attention is to be paid to the safety of the funds of the institution, and the packages which its patrons may place in its charge. In the rear of the building will be constructed a row of three granite broofs, each to be lined with iron and to enclose the most invulnerable of safes.

Over these vaults will be built a fourth, embracing all the dimensions of the under ones, and which will be reserved for the use of the depositors with the company. This company is the oldest one of its kind in the United States, and has become father to a great progeny, none of which have been able to compete with their sire. By reference to an old and faded minute-book this morning, we discovered that a meeting of citizens at the Merchants' Coffee House (located where the old Corn Exchange used to be), on the 9th of December, 1804, originated this institution, making its capital $500,000.

In 1812 it was granted a perpetual charter. Its first president was Joseph Ball. Its present head is Charles Dutilh, Esq., who has been connected with the company since 1838, and has served as its presiding officer more than fourteen years. For many years he was one of its directors. The present actuary, Mr. William B. Hill, has been attached to the institution since 1845, and always in his present capacity. Lilburn H. Steel, Collin M. Gaichell, and Jarvis Mason have been connected with it in the clerical department for seventeen years. The company was first located opposite the State House, then at No. 72 South Third street, and eventually in the building it now occupies, No. 304 Walnut street, and which it owns. The capital is $1,000,000, all paid in and invested in well-secured first mortgages and like securities. The new edifice it intends erecting will cost from $75,000 to $100,000. The square facing the Custom House promises to be one of the finest in the city for its business edifices.

WORDS FROM ABROAD.

The Mayor of Havre Asking Information of Our Mayor.

This morning Mayor Fox received a letter from the Mayor of Havre inquiring on some matters of education. The letter bore two postage stamps, one representing the Empire and the other the "Republic of France." It is apparent that the Mayor of Havre was in a dilemma as to what Government stamp he should employ, but escaped out of it by using the stamps of both the Republic and Empire, thinking that where one would fail the other would succeed. This is the letter:—

LE HAVRE, March 23, 1871.—Le Maire de la Ville du Havre to the Mayor of Philadelphia, Stats-Unis —Sir:—I have the intention to reorganize and to augment the primary schools of Havre. Having admired a few years ago the schools of your town, I should be glad to receive from you a few explanations on your primary schools, and if possible a map of one or two of your best buildings. I should be able then to adopt in our schools what would be considered best in yours. I hope that you will have the kindness to forward me these particulars, and I am, sir, yours truly, JULES SEIGFRIED.

THE RELIEF—READY TO SAIL.—The relief ship is loaded with beef, bacon, flour, and with a number of packages of clothing, and will probably take her departure from this port to-morrow. This afternoon the Mayor and the Relief Committee visited the Navy Yard to see her. The only regret is that she was not of greater tonnage. From present appearances, it looks as though we might load another ship with stores for the destitute people of France and Germany. Though the Committee on Relief commenced much later than did those in New York and Boston to collect funds, they have succeeded admirably—even better than they had a right to suppose—and they express great gratitude.

IVY HILL SATION.—In compliance with the oft-expressed desire of the Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery Company, the Reading Railroad Company have established a station near the cemetery grounds. Notice is given that the trains leaving Ninth and Green streets at 10 A. M. and 2 30 P. M., and the trains leaving Chesnut Hill at 1·40 and 5·40 P. M., will stop at Mount Airy avenue, which station is designated Ivy Hill.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Some time since a German, whose name we have been unable to obtain, was assaulted and badly beaten at Eleventh street and Columbia avenue by a fellow named Israel Chrilden, who managed to keep himself out of the clutches of the law until yesterday, when he was arrested. Alderman Allison held him in $800 bail to answer.

INDECENCY.—A young man named William H. Furlong was arrested by Officer Strawhauer yesterday afternoon, at Warnock and Master streets, for indecent behavior. Alderman Allison held him in $600 bail for his appearance at court.

VETOES.

The Mayor Returns Two Bills, with His Objections, to Councils.

This afternoon the Mayor sent the following veto messages to Council:—

Gentlemen:—I herewith return the bill entitled "Resolution authorizing the City Solicitor to enter satisfaction of record of the judgments against Charles H. Crawford, George Warner, Theodore Warner, and others," without my approval.

The judgments referred to in the resolution are those obtained for record, the warrants of attorney accompanying the bonds given by Charles H. Crawford and Edward S. McGlue, two of the contractors for cleansing the streets in certain districts of the city, and their respective sureties, from whom warrants upon the City Treasury were withheld in the early part of last year, because of their not coming up the to fulfilment of their obligations. As these contracts have not been annulled, even if suits have been instituted by them against the city and judgments obtained in such actions for work actually performed, and though Councils have a disposition to consent to the closing out of these matters, I regard it as unsafe to do so in the manner proposed, without adding a proviso to the resolution to the effect that the contractors named should first cancel said agreements, and also execute a full release and discharge of all their claims and demands growing out of the same to the city of Philadelphia. I therefore return the resolution for your reconsideration. Yours respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Also the following:—

Gentlemen:—I herewith return the bill entitled "An ordinance relative to sidewalks on Baltimore avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-second streets," without my approval.

This seems to grow out of the widening of Baltimore avenue (late the old Baltimore road), heretofore of the width of fifty feet, and now about to be widened to the width of eighty feet, as laid down upon the plan of the city, by absorbing fifteen feet of the properties on each side; and by this bill it is proposed that upon the avenue being so widened the several owners of the property lying between Thirty-ninth and Forty-second streets (embracing and including on both sides of the thoroughfare three thousand and forty feet of building lots, portions of which are already improved), to have the privilege of encroaching upon the avenue to the extent of six feet (measuring from the house line) "for such projections as steps, cellar doors, railings, terraces, and retaining walls," leaving twelve feet in the clear for footway, with a proviso that the ordinance "shall extend and apply only to the properties of such persons as should expressly waive all claims for damages for the land taken in this widening of the said avenue." Were this ordinance to become a law, it would break in upon the usual proper course pointed out by law as regards the opening and widening of highways, by the city undertaking a bargain directly with the property-owners, allowing them to make encroachments upon the street lines upon their waiving the right to damages by jury. Again there would seem to be a consideration given for the right of encroachment in this case, to wit,—the waiver of damages, which would interfere with the right of the city at any future period to alter or change the lines of Baltimore avenue between the streets mentioned.

Besides, as this ordinance is to operate only as to those who waive the question of damages, I have reason to believe the whole of said property-holders cannot be had to accept of the arrangement proposed, some preferring compensation in damages by way of road jury, whilst there are others under legal disability or absent from the city; thus it would eventuate in making such an irregular appearance of lines (those accepting of the provisions of the ordinance virtually absorbing the six feet of the avenue, others preferring compensation in damages by the award of a jury falling back to the house lines) as would greatly disfigure this beautiful avenue, and also operate as an exceedingly unsafe precedent for the hereafter. Therefore I return the bill for your reconsideration.

Very respectfully, DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

FALLEN WOMEN.

Annual Meeting of the Rosine Association.

This afternoon the twenty-third annual meeting of the Rosine Association, whose object is the reclamation of fallen women, was held, at which the year's report was read. From it we take these extracts:—

If we could but remember that each rescued victim brought within our fold may be a soul saved for eternity, and that soul of priceless value, more than the wealth of the world, that each soul is of as much value in heaven as our own, then might we think the amount of time, labor, and money spent by us in this glorious work amply rewarded, by the number rescued and once more made happy. While the evil of intemperance is apparently increasing in our midst, with all its concomitant horrors, miseries, and crimes; while the vices of society seem spreading like some foul pestilence, it is encouraging to us that we have not relaxed our efforts, but have ever reached forth the helping hand to draw into our home the forsaken and abandoned, ere they should be forever lost, and restore them to womanhood, and give them an opportunity to reform and lead a better and happier life.

A little over a year ago two sistors, one about twelve years and the other about thirteen, who had become very much degraded and lived mostly on the street, sleeping often on cellar-doors or door-steps, were sent to this institution by the Mayor of Reading. After being in the home for a year, they had shown such marked improvement that they were permitted to try other homes. The eldest is now living with a Christian family in this city, and not only appears to be doing very well, but seems to be trying to lead a better and more useful life. During the past year two were dismissed for violations of our rules. Two were sent to the hospital, as needing medical attendance which our home could not afford; two left, and six found new homes and useful employment, making the total leaving the institution during the year, 14.

The number received was 17, an increase of 3 over last year. During the year 857 garments were made, an increase of 157 over last year.

EVIDENTLY OUT OF HIS MIND.—About 3 o'clock this morning Officers Morris and Clawson, of the Delaware Harbor police, found an individual giving the name of John Madden, and who gives his age as 85 years, wandering around the wharves in the vicinity of Race street. They removed him to the station-house at Front and Noble streets, where he became quite loquacious, and related with great gusto how he had fought with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. The poor old man is evidently demented, and without home or friends. In the event of no one appearing and offering to care for him, the authorities will make the necessary provisions for his comfort.

TRIFLING FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon an alarm of fire was caused by the partial burning of the roof of a frame dwelling on North street, above Fifth. It was extinguished before the arrival of the fire companies on the ground. Damage slight.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Church Case.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

In the case of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, Judge Williams this morning charged the jury at considerable length, and at the time of our going to press no verdict had been rendered.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Peter Monagan and wife vs. James Jones et al. An action on a mortgage. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Finletter.

Patrick Dever vs. William Lyster. An action to recover for lime sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $10·16.

David Zahn vs R. N. Buckley. An action to recover for lumber sold and delivered. On trial.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Pa & N Y C 7s 75
$1000 Leh 6s, 84..... 84⅜
65 sh Cam & Am...118⅜
10 do..... 118⅝
2 sh Minehill R. 52
$60 sh Leh Nav. b60. 36⅛
400 do.... s30. 36
200 sh Cata Prf.... 44
200 sh O C & A R. b30 49
100 sh Penna R...c. 62⅜
100 do.....s30. 62⅝
100 do.....b30. 63
100 do.....b60. 63
100 do.....s60. 62⅜
500 sh Reading R...53·94
100 do..... 53⅜
33 sh Sp & Pine R.. 37

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tathss6p

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Opinion of the Message.

The President Gains Caste.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

Voting on the Amendments.

Ohio State Medical Society.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

The St. Louis Election.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, April 6.—In the Cortes to-day the Minister of the Colonies gave an explicit contradiction to the report that the United States Government has made a proposition to Spain for the purchase of her possessions in the West Indies. The Minister added that the honor of Spain forbids the sale of any of her colonies.

Cotton Ships Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—The following vessels have arrived here from Southern ports, loaded with cotton:—

From New Orleans, ships Anson Brown, La Gloire, Kentuckian, Kate Prince, Home, and Trenton, and barks Amphion and Sheranza.

From Savannah, ships Cynosure and Ottawa.

From Charleston, ships Kate Troop and Sailor Prince, and bark Waller.

From Galveston, ships Sequel and Edward Macdowell.

From New York, ship Marlborough.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, April 6—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞, for account 92⅝@93. American securities firm. U. S. bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 92¾; of 1867, 91⅜; 10-40s, 89⅛.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—4·30 P. M.—Bacon 46s. for Cumberland cut. Refined petroleum, 16⅛d.

FROM THE WEST.

Ohio State Medical Society.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—At a session of the Ohio State Medical Convention held yesterday, Dr. W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati, was elected President for the ensuing year. Dr. Hull was re-elected Secretary, and Dr. Thompson, Treasurer. Dayton was selected as the next place of holding a meeting. Between the morning and evening session, the members visited the Cincinnati Hospital. A number of interesting papers were read.

Army Reunion.

General Sherman, Admiral Porter, General Noble, and many others reached here last night, to be present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. There is a prospect of a large attendance.

St. Louis Election.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The official majority for Captain Brown, elected Mayor on Tuesday, is 2034. The lowest majority is for Doyle, Harbor Master, 1559, and the highest for W. C. Carr, Auditor, 2783. The majority for F. W. Mathias, Democrat, for County Treasurer, is 5096.

The proposition for the county to subscribe $1,000,000 to the St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroad was defeated by 4762 majority, as before stated. The City Council is a tie, but Mr. Stussell (Dem.) in the Third ward will contest the seat of Mr. Amelung, whose majority is only 8.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The general impression among Congressmen concerning the President's special message relative to San Domingo is that it is able and adroit, and that it will do much to heal any differences that have heretofore existed in the Republican party on this question. The friends of the President regret that in this message he alluded in any way to Congressmen who have been opposing San Domingo. On the whole, however, the message is regarded with much favor, and has given the President increased influence with the party.

The Ku-klux Bill.

An understanding was had in the House to-day by which it was agreed that the previous question shall be ordered on the Ku-klux bill at half past 2, after which, should a demand for the previous question be sustained, the House will proceed to vote on the amendments offered to the bill. It is uncertain in what shape it will pass.

The Apportionment Bill

was introduced to-day by Judge Mercer, of Pennsylvania, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. This settles the fact that it cannot be reached this session.

Mr. Cameron called up the bill to pay

Schenck's Salary,

whereupon Mr. Trumbull gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the bill to repeal the duty on coal. Various Senators appealed to him to allow the bill to be taken up and considered, but he refused to yield, stating that he would offer the coal bill as an amendment to every measure brought before the Senate.

During the morning hour in the Senate an effort was made to get a vote on the admission of

Senators Blodgett and Goldthwaite,

but the Democrats consumed all the time in discussing the question, and no vote was reached.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Observance of Fast Day.

BOSTON, April 6.—The annual fast in Massachusetts is observed in the usual manner. Business is suspended, churches well filled, and places of amusement thronged. The weather is delightful.

Liquor Seizure.

A large quantity of liquor seized last week from Ralph Smith & Co. was returned last evening by the State constables.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; low middling, 13½c. Flour unchanged, with an improved demand. Wheat steady; choice and fancy white, $1·90@2; fair to prime, $1·55@1·80; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·90; fair to good, $1 50@1·65; common, $1·35@1·45; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@1 60; Pennsylvania, $1 50@1 60. Corn firmer; white Southern, 82@83c.; yellow Southern, 81c.; mixed Western, 77@78c. Oats unchanged. Mess pork steady at $21 50. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 9c.; rib sides, 11c.; clear rib, 11¼@11½c.; hams, 17@17½c. Lard weak at 12¾. Whisky firmer at 92c.

FROM NEW YORK.

Case Dismissed.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The case against John Thompson was dismissed for insufficiency of testimony.

Sudden Stop of a Murder Trial.

FONDA, N. Y., April 6.—The case of Charles Eacker, on trial here for murder, came to a sudden stop to-day, one of the jurors being taken with a fit.

The Buckhout Trial.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 6.—The Buckhout murder case will be given to the jury probably this evening.

FROM THE PLAINS.

St. Mary's Mission Destroyed by Fire.

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 6.—St. Mary's Mission, a town of four or five hundred inhabitants, twenty-five miles west of here, is reported to have been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The railroad depot was about all that was saved.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 6.—Mr. Henszey presented a petition from the Philadelphia Club, and one from over two thousand citizens, asking for the abolishing of the Public Buildings Commission.

Mr. Dechert one from the Scott Legion, composed of returned soldiers of the Mexican war, for a donation, as their depleted treasury does not allow them to relieve the wants of their dessitute comrades and to bury those deceased.

Sundry petitions in favor of a local option law were received.

Mr. Henszey introduced a bill incorporating the Milton Library Association of Philadelphia.

Mr. Dechert, one relative to the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute of Philadelphia, exempting its property from taxation.

Also, one providing that the provisions of the act of April 6, 1859, authorizing the serving of process of courts of equity jurisdiction upon any defendant residing or being out of the jurisdiction of such equity are extended to all suits in equity seeking relief against acts of fraud committed against any resident of this State, and which, if not redressed in such suit, will occasion damage or injury to such resident.

Also, one to incorporate the Master Carpenters' Association of Philadelphia.

Mr. Osterhout, one repealing Good Friday a public holiday.

Mr. Nagle, one declaring of the law relating to religious and charitable corporations. It provides that in all such corporations members of and over 21 years old, male or female, married or single, if otherwise qualified, shall have the right to vote at elections for officers, unless expressly prohibited by their charters.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the select joint committee of the Virginia Legislature, appointed to confer with the authorities of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia relative to the centenial celebration, will visit the Capitol after the adjournment of the Legislature to-day; therefore

Resolved, That the Joint Committee of the Legislature on the Centennial Celebration be instructed to receive the committee of the Virginia Legislature, and express to them, on behalf of the General Assembly, its appreciation of the prompt patriotic action of Virginia in joining in the commemoration of the anniversary of American independence.

Mr. Osterhout endeavored, but failed, to have Tuesday evening fixed for the consideration of the local option bill, still in the possession of the committee.

The Senate bill supplementary to the act relating to assignees for the benefit of creditors and other trustees was passed.

The House bill supplementary to the fact of April, 1859, conferring on certain associations powers and immunities of corporations, and bodies politic, to confirm charters heretofore granted, passed to a third reading.

House.

An act for better protection of game was considered and postponed.

Senate bill authorizing an election for Warren school directors was killed.

Resolutions were passed to pay witnesses in the coal investigation, and expenses of committees of the Legislature which had visited Erie and Danville.

OBITUARY.

Augustus de Morgan.

Professor Augustus De Morgan, one of the most distinguished mathematicians of Europe, died March 18, in London, of disease of the kidneys, in his sixty-fifth year. He had been ailing for some time, the suffering entailed by the loss of a favorite child resulting in a stroke of paralysis a year ago. Professor De Morgan on both sides was descended from scientific families. His grandfather was an officer in the Indian army, and so also was his father, Colonel De Morgan. But on his mother's side his family was much more distinguished in the scientific world. His grandfather was James Dodson, F. R. S., who had been master of the scientific school in Christ's Hospital, and was author of the famous "Antilogarithmic Canon." It was from him, as De Morgan himself believed, he derived his mathematical genius. De Morgan was a native of Madura, in the East Indies, but at an early age was sent to England to school. After making his preparatory studies he went to Cambridge at the early age of 21, and gained the fourth place in the mathematical tripos of 1827.

This place was sufficiently high to win for him a fellowship and high university honors. But these he declined. Scruples of conscience prevented him subscribing to the articles of belief, acceptance of which the intolerant bigotry of the English universities insist on, as a condition of advance, quite as emphatically as they do on literary and scientific merit. He did not then take a higher degree than A. B. for this reason.

It was probably not his intention to devote himself solely to science when leaving Cambridge, for he entered himself at Lincoln's Inn to study for the bar. This idea he ultimately abandoned. Marrying the daughter of Mr. William Freud, the eminent actuary of the London Life Assurance Company, he entered the employment of some of the insurance companies as actuary. His labors "raised the actuary's vocation to the dignity of a profession." He became professor of mathematics in University College, London, in 1828—holding this position, except from 1831 to 1836, up to 1866. In consequence of a difference with the authorities of the university, who excluded from the chair of metaphysics one of the most brilliant metaphysicians of England on the ground that he was a Unitarian, Professor De Morgan resigned his chair. He was always a hard worker, and his pen has illustrated many of the most valuable serial publications of England. His articles in the "British Almanac," Knight's "Penny Encyclopædia," the *Athenæum*, the "Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society," the "British Worthies," etc., are well known. His arithmetic, his treatises on the calculus, his "Formal Logic," and his essays on almost every branch of mathematical science were of the highest order, and gave a marked impulse to the teaching of science by introducing many improvements in the didactic methods. Socially he was a man much beloved, his kind and buoyant disposition endearing him to all his friends. Though "crabbed philosophy" is supposed to sour the affections and indispose men for the ordinary enjoyment of life, it had not this effect on Mr. De Morgan. Scientific as his mind was, he could enjoy a joke or a novel, and feel a pleasure in literature or social intercourse equally with those who have never devoted themselves to exact science. Those who have known him best, and who have expressed their regrets for him, have lamented him equally as a friend and a man of science.

Rev. Edward T. Taylor.

This celebrated clergyman, better and almost universally known as Father Taylor, died at Boston on Tuesday night at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He was born in Richmond, Va., and lost his parents shortly after his birth. At an early age he found himself among fishermen and negroes on the banks of the Potomac, and in his boyhood took to the sea. His first seafaring employment was in the coasting and West India trade, which he followed until the War of 1812, when he became a privateersman. While thus engaged he was captured and sent to Melville Island, where he remained until the close of the war. Even when a sailor, surrounded by all the temptations of a seafaring life, he was known for his purity of conduct and kindness of heart. In 1818 he experienced religion, and at once resolved upon entering the ministry. It was proposed by some of his friends to send him to college, but the demand for preachers was then so great and the supply was so small that he began his career in the pulpit without delay. Crowds flocked to hear him, and his eloquence was not long in spreading his fame far and near. His love for the men "who go down to the sea in ships" was earnest and seemed to have been born with him. This regard for them filled him with a determination to establish for them a place of Divine worship, and with this determination firing his heart he went to Boston and founded the North Square Bethel Church, which remains an evidence of his work and a monument to his memory. While engaged in building up this church, and when he was only thirty years of age, he won the title of Father Taylor by which he was ever after known. Several times his health broke down, and twice he went to Europe in quest of restored bodily strength. During the Irish famine he went out as chaplain on board the United States frigate Macedonia, when she carried provisions to Cork and Glasgow. In both of these cities he delivered addresses and was most cordially received. On his return to Boston he resumed his duties at the Bethel, and continued them until his health gave way a few years since. Dickens, in his "American Notes," alluded to Father Taylor, describing him as a combination of John Banyan and Balfour, of Burley. Father Taylor married early in life. His wife died some two years since, but four daughters and one son survive him. He joined the New England Conference in 1819. Of all the members of that conference there are now living but three.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

KU-KLUX IN THE HOUSE.

Grand Military Reunion.

The Army of the Tennessee.

Cavalry Corps Association.

Affairs at the Capital.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 6.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met at 10 o'clock to-day in Pike's Music Hall, General W. T. Sherman in the chair. About two hundred members were in attendance. The hall was handsomely decorated with evergreens, flowers, and battle-flags. On the right of the stage was a stack of arms, while on the left is a plough and farming implements, and at either side of the platform is a long list of battles beginning with Belmont and ending with Raleigh.

In the rear of the stage in a canopy of flags is a handsome copy of the badge of the society now adopted, being a combination of all the corps badges in use during the war in the Army of the Tennessee. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. General Sherman announced the following committee on business:—Generals Slack, Ind., McArthur, Ill., Kimball, Ind., Colonel W. S. Jones, Ohio, also Committee on Nomination of Officers.

The annual report of Colonel T. N. Dayton, the Recording Secretary, was read and adopted, and the thanks of the society was returned to him for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties.

General A. Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary, read his annual report, which was accepted.

M. F. Force, Treasurer, also read his report, showing a balance in the treasury of $3500 in Government bonds, and cash, $687 51.

Among correspondence read by General Hickenlooper was one from the widow of General Hicks, of Salem, Illinois General Sherman, paid a handsome tribute to the sterling soldierly, qualities of Colonel Hicks, and spoke of the valuable service rendered by him nine years ago this day, when he gave Colonel Hicks in person an order to execute a movement, which was handsomely carried out, checking the Rebel left. In this Colonel Hicks had an arm shattered.

At Paducah he repulsed Forrest handsomely with but a small force. General Sherman hoped Colonel Hicks would be remembered in some suitable way by the society.

Letters were read from absent members, including General G. M. Dodge, L. T. Ross, E. H. Webster, J. E. Hill, R. S. Tuthill, J. M. Hedrick, L. H. Evarts, R. J. Oglesby, Charles Brisbin, William F. Wheeler, P. Sharp, C. Gobrecht.

A member called for the report of the Committee on Monument for General Rawlins.

A member of the committee said that no formal report had been made out, and no money had been collected.

General Sherman thought the practice of building expensive monuments by the society would have to be abandoned, as they cost too much. We were dying too fast, and it seemed to him that a plain tablet of moderate cost, simply to show that the society claimed and respected its dead members, was better.

No action was taken on the matter. Adjourned till 7½ this evening.

Among the members of the society and others who are present are the following:—General W. W. Belknap, R. P. Buckland, General Sherman, General Pope, General Meade, General Edward McCook, Admiral Porter, Commodore Porter, General Gresham, General Strong, Colonel Markland, General Murray, Major G. W. Schofield, General Thayer, General Wolcott, and General Lew Wallace.

San Domingo Endorsed by the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—In the House yesterday a resolution endorsing Grant's San Domingo policy was taken up, and a substitute adopted by a party vote, declaring that in regard to the extension of our borders and acquisition of territory, as well as every other measure of public concern we endorse as sound political wisdom the principles embodied in the declaration of President Grant, that no policy should be enforced against the will of the people.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Colored People's Celebration.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—The colored people are making a grand demonstration here to-day celebrating the fifteenth amendment. The weather is fine, and there is a good prospect of a successful jubilee. The procession moved from Lincoln Park at 2 o'clock, with banners and music. A public meeting in the evening will be addressed by Rufus Johnson, of Brooklyn, and others, and close with a supper.

Board of Trade Meeting.

A large meeting was held at the Board of Trade Rooms last evening, Mayor Reddie presiding, and formed an Anti-Income Tax Association similar to that in New York. Many leading citizens spoke, denouncing the tax, and recommending all returns to be made under protest.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, April 6.—Both Houses adjourned at 11·30 to-day *sine die*. The incidental bill having been amended in the Senate by adding thereto the items struck out by the House, including the stationery bills of the Senators, was repudiated by the House, and must stand over till next year. The Senate passed the bill appropropriating the Riparian moneys to the school fund, over the Governor's veto.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cavalry Corps Association.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—General Pleasanton, President of the Cavalry Corps Association, has called a meeting of the association, to be held at Boston on May 10th to 12th, at which time the Grand Army of the Republic holds its national encampment, and the Army of the Potomac its annual meeting.

Transfer of Coin.

The Treasurer of the United States to-day made a telegraphic transfer of $250,000 in coin from the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury at New York, through the Bank of California.

"Justice"

sends $30 to the Treasury from Philadelphia, to "rectify an unintentional error which would require much trouble to correct in any other manner."

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, obtaining leave to make a personal explanation, sent to the desk and had read an extract from the New York *Herald's* Washington's correspondence of Friday last, purporting to give an account of the scene in the Senate on the previous day between himself and Representative B. F. Butler, the extract, commencing with expression attributed to Davis, was as follows:—"You G—d d—d old scoundrel, do you come here to glare at me and overawe me and browbeat me?" Mr. Butler replied with unparalleled coolness, still gazing at Davis, "I have not addressed you, sir, and I don't care a d—n for you, sir."

"You d—d scoundrel, you!" was the response of Davis; at the same time advancing towards Butler, as if he meant to strike.

Butler sat in his seat still looking Davis full in the face. "You're a d—d old fool," said Butler; "and your age protects you."

Mr. Davis, resuming, said—Mr President I should not cause that extract to be read if it did not bear intrinsic evidence that it is upon the authority of Mr. Butler himself. I now ask the clerk to read an extract from a speech to be found in the *Globe* of yesterday.

The following, taken from Mr. Butler's speech delivered in the House on Tuesday last was then read by the clerk:—

"Do the Ku-klux banditti exist in Kentucky, that dark and bloody ground, where the savage and brutal passions of men never yet have found restraint either by time, place, or circumstances, civilization or education, so that neither the palsy of years can control them, grey hairs soften them, the solemnity of place or occasion curb them, insomuch that their untaught and untamed outbursts may break forth even in the Senate Chamber of the United States, their impotent rage exhibiting itself with the whining and piping and imbecile and unhonored old age."

Mr. Davis stated to the Senate that, several years since, during the war, a gentleman named Brother came to Washington from St. Louis, and stated that he owned a house in New Orleans, which he had left some months previously for the purpose of sojourning in St. Louis during the hot months. As was his habit, before leaving home, he placed his service of silver plate, worth about $4000, in the vault safe of a merchant friend for security, and had locked up in his house all his other furniture, which had cost some $30,000; that after General Butler was appointed to the military command at New Orleans, he heard about this plate, and thereupon sent a military order to demand its delivery over to him, which the party holding it declined to obey; upon this Butler sent a file of soldiers with workmen and the necessary implements, who forcibly opened the vault and carried off the plate. He then sent an armed force to Mr. Brother's house, and had them to cart away all that gentleman's furniture.

Mr. Brother made application to President Lincoln for an order upon Butler for the surrender of the property, and Senator Henderson and Representative Rollins, of Missouri, went with Brother to the President and endorsed his high character and his loyalty to the Government, but the President declined to interfere. He (Davis) then moved a resolution in the Senate for the appointment of a select committee to investigate this complaint of Mr. Brother, and the Senate voted it down. At the evening session he introduced it again, when the majority again rejected it.

On both occasions he stated to the Senate the facts as recounted by Mr. Butler as the foundation for the resolution.

Mr. Davis continued as follows:—A few days after having moved this resolution a second time I received a discourteous note from General Butler, and thereupon I pronounced in the Senate that he was a military blunderer, and that his cowardice and incompetence as a commander had brought shame and dishonor upon his country, its Government and arms at Big Bethel, New Orleans, and Wilmington. I never exchanged a word with General Butler, and such were our relations up to the time of the scene in this chamber between him and myself, and I will make a plain statement of what then occurred.

I was writing some remarks on the resolution in relation to alleged disorders in the Southern States, and was about bringing them to a close when I happened to turn my face towards Senator Sherman's seat, which is immediately to my right, I saw that his chair was about four feet from me, and was occupied by General Butler; but until then I had not been conscious of his presence.

He was looking at me steadily, and there was an ominous scowl upon his brow. Both his near proximity and his manner were offensive, and I addressed my closing words to him by manner and action. I then took my seat. He continued an earnest and excited look at me, whereupon I turned my seat and faced him, and when we had looked each other in the eye for an instant I said to him "You—— old scoundrel, are you here to scowl at and browbeat" me? (Laughter on the Republican side.)

He would not reply, and I repeated that language. He then responded, "I have not addressed you sir, or said a word to you." I then said, "what are you here for!" "Why did you scowl at me?" He answered, "I did not scowl at you, you are an old man." I rose to my feet, and advanced one step towards him, and said, "I am young enough to go with you from this Senate chamber wherever it is your pleasure."

At this point Senator Wilson stepped between us, laid his hand on Butler's shoulder, said a few words to him, and they walked off together. Mr. President, my only purpose has been to state the affair as it took place, and thus correct misrepresentation. I have given the words between General Butler and myself, and all of them. It was not my intention to bring before the Senate a controversy with the universally recognized blackguard, coward, and scoundrel of the United States, who himself does not dissent from the general judgment against him.

(NOTE.—The latter portion of this sentence was scarcely audible, in consequence of the Vice-President rapping vigorously with his gavel and declaring the Senator from Kentucky to be out of order.)

The Vice-President then stated that he was not in the chair at the time of the occurrence referred to, but it was due to the Senator who did occupy the chair at that time, to state that the words spoken of in the public prints, and to some extent corroborated by the Senator from Kentucky, were not sufficiently audible to be heard by the chair.

Mr. Davis, that is true.

The Vice-President added that undoubtedly the Senator who occupied the chair at the time would have arrested the proceedings if they had been heard by him.

The Senate then proceeded to discuss the resolutions rejected from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, admitting to seats Messrs Goldthwaite and Blodgett, of Georgia.

Upon a point raised by Mr. Thurman, the Vice-President decided that the question could be taken separately upon each case.

After an argument by Mr. Thurman in behalf of the validity of Mr. Goldthwaite's claim, and to show that Mr. Blodgett's election was spurious, the subject was laid aside, and the Senate took up the concurrent resolution for a joint special investigating committee upon the South.

Mr. Frelinghuysen then addressed the Senate at length.

House.

Mr. Kendall, of Nevada, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, when appointed, to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent damage to public lands of the United States, by the diversion of the waters of Lake Tahoe, by a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California.

The preamble to the resolution sets forth that the corporation is now making surveys for the avowed object of diverting and drawing off the waters of the lake so as to supply the city of San Francisco and intermediate places with water for domestic and irrigating purposes at prices to be fixed by the corporation; that the United States have not parted with their title to the lake, nor the lands adjacent to the same; and that such diversion would render valueless and practically prevent the sale or occupation of a large area of public lands which could be irrigated and rendered available by the natural flow of the waters from the lake.

Mr. Kinsella introduced a bill providing for the erection of a building capable for use as a Post Office, United States Courts, and for the accommodation of Internal Revenue officers, and other Government purposes, at Brooklyn, New